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PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

IN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART II.

CONTAINING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE

SYNTHESIS OR CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

R. G. PARKER, A. M.

PRINCIPAL OF THE FRANKLIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AUTHOR OF  
"PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION,"

AND

CHARLES FOX, A. M.

PRINCIPAL OF THE BOYLSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"Bryce est iter per exempla."

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*Joshua Johnson*  
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

*March 1830*

IN

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*From the Records of the School Committee.*

CITY OF BOSTON, December 16, 1834.

VOTED, That Messrs. Parker and Fox's Progressive Exercises in English Grammar be introduced into all the Public Grammar Schools of this city, after the present date.

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STEREOTYPED AT THE  
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOGRAPH FOUNDRY.

## P R E F A C E.

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IN the former part of this Grammar, the principles of Analysis, or English Parsing, were unfolded, and the pupil was led, by progressive steps, to a knowledge of the parts of speech, with their various relations and dependencies. This volume contains the application of these principles in the Synthesis or Construction of English sentences. It is to be premised, that, in the arrangement of these principles, the authors have considered the usage of the best writers as their only standard of grammatical accuracy. For this reason, it will be seen in this work, that many expressions are condemned, which are sometimes used by popular writers, and are of frequent occurrence in colloquial intercourse. The propriety of this must be evident to all who consider that language aims at a higher object than the bare expression of animal wants. It has been asserted by a celebrated writer, that most of the disputes which have agitated the world, have arisen from a reciprocal misunderstanding of terms. How important, then, is a logical precision in the construction of sentences! In the decisions which the authors have made in relation to grammatical propriety, they have not ventured to

array their own **authority** against common usage; but they have deduced **certain** rules from higher sources, from which there is **no appeal**; and, having ascertained the principles upon **which** English Syntax is founded, they have endeavored **to** make their Synthesis conform to them.

Boston, August, 1835.-

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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## PART II.

### PRINCIPLES OF SYNTHESIS OR CONSTRUCTION.

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#### THE ARTICLES.

1. The article *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant, with *w* or *y*, or with the long sound of *u*.
2. The article *an* is used instead of *a*, before words beginning with a vowel, with silent *k*, and with *k* not silent, when the accent is on the second syllable.
3. The article *a* or *an* is joined to nouns of the singular number only.
4. The article *the* may be joined to nouns in the singular or plural number.
5. The articles must be omitted when the noun stands for all of its kind.

*The pupil may correct the errors in the following phrases.\**

An hand; an heart; a end; a army; an horse; an ewe; an bed; a apple; a hour; a adder; a honourable man; a ingenious device; an high post; an houses; an pen; a ox; a eel; a industrious boys; a aunt; a inches; a eye; an watches; an unicorn; an university; a men; the women; an humble post; a umpire; an useful tool; an honorable situation; an yeoman; an yard; an wardrobe; an unit; an euphony; an year; such an one; a heroic action; a his-

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\* In order to test the knowledge of the pupil, some phrases or sentences which need no correction are inserted in this, and many of the subsequent Exercises.

torical account; an useful implement; an virtuous woman; an humble cottager; a European; a Italian; a bushes; a upper rooms; an higher tree; an taller man; a abler man; such a one; to an historian; an handsome prospect; a habiliment. The gold is corrupting. The money is the root of all evil. Sea is green. Lion is bold animal. Law was given to the Moses; but the grace and the truth came by a Saviour of the man.

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## N O U N S .

6. The plural number of nouns is *generally* formed by adding *s* to the singular.

7. When the noun ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *o*, the plural is formed by adding *es*.

8. Nouns ending in *io*, and *ch* sounded like *k*, and the words *junto*, *canto*, *tyro*, *grotto*, *portico*, *solo*, *quarto*, form the plural by adding *s* only.

9. Nouns ending with a single *f*, or *fe*, form the plural by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*.

10. The words *dwarf*, *scarf*, *wharf*, *brief*, *chief*, *grief*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *mischief*, *gulf*, *turf*, *surf*, *fife*, *strife*, *proof*, *hoof*, *roof*, and *reproof*, have the regular plural by adding *s* only; and the word *staff* has *staves* in the plural.

11. Nouns ending with *y*, with a consonant before it, form the plural by changing the *y* into *ies*.

12. The plural of some nouns is formed in a very irregular manner; as, *child*, *children*; *foot*, *feet*; *ox*, *oxen*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *man*, *men*; &c. (See Part I., p. 88, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.)

*Tell the plural number of the following nouns.*

Boy, girl, pen, table, tax, fish, ass, chair, king, ring, man, body, leaf, fox, field, ox, garden, fly, knife, city, fork, play, day, calf, lamp, wo, cherry, army, coach, child, loaf, hero, berry, peach, wolf, wharf, volcano, lash, thief, branch, hill, sister, duty, penny, foot, inch, queen, wife, dish, witch, buffalo, copy, brush, glass, cargo, sheaf, river, sky, miss, witness, thrush, wish, monarch, gelly, shelf, beauty, potato, dress, sex, study, loss, echo, relay, chimney, attorney, journey, valley, sheep, mouse, aid-de-camp, banditti, court-martial, father-in-law, animalculum, antithesis, ellipsis, arcanum,

automaton, axis, basis, crisis, criterion, datum, desideratum, diarrhoea, effluvium, erratum, focus, genus, genius, hypothesis, lamina, medium, monsieur, parenthesis, phenomenon, radius, stamen, stimulus, stratum, virtuoso, apparatus, means, species, series, pride, gold, sloth, wheat, ambition, fife, lay, foot, tooth.

*Tell the singular of the following plural nouns.*

Brothers, men, children, wives, reproofs, buffaloes, crises, criteria, hypotheses, chimneys, courts-martial, effluvia, desiderata, errata, messieurs, species, sheep, wheat, coaches, thrushes, animalcula, stamina, stimuli, boys, girls, virtuosi, apparatus, dishes, teeth. (*This exercise may be extended at the discretion of the teacher.*)

### GENDER.

13. The gender of nouns is distinguished in three different ways ;—First, by different words ; Second, by a difference of termination ; Third, by a noun, pronoun, or adjective, prefixed to the noun.

(*A list of the words, the gender of which is thus determined, may be found in Part I., p. 90.*)

*Tell the feminine of the masculine nouns in the following exercise ; and the masculine of those which are feminine.*

Man, bachelor, host, man-servant, beau, abbot, baron, hart, drake, boy, conductor, deacon, father, emperor, ambassador, sister, doe, duck, countess, mother, friar, goose, roe, mare, husband, queen, lass, lady, master, spawner, wizard, nephew, ram, songstress, madam, dam, daughter, hind, uncle, stag, witch, abbess, bride, cateress, chantress, earl, czarina, empress, executor, goddess, governess, heiress, heroine, huntress, inheritrix, instructor, inheritor, Jewess, lioness, marchioness, landgravine, shepherdess, songster, sorcerer, sultana, testatrix, tigress, traitor, tutor, tyranness, victor, viscountess, votary, widow, she-bear, hen-sparrow, female child, man-servant, female descendants.

*Correct the following errors.*

Mary is a great beau. John is my niece. Charlotte was a bridegroom. Mrs. Quickly was the host at the inn. Mrs. Brown was his uncle. The lady Elizabeth was a prince. Napoleon was the heroine of his age. He is a

witch. She is a traitor. My brother was the bridesmaid. The female of that animal is called a hart, and the male, a roe. She was the heir of her father's estate. She is quite a hunter, as well as a songster. His mother was the administrator of the estate. Your cousin Elizabeth is an excellent instructor.

#### CASE.

14. The possessive case of a noun is formed by adding an apostrophe and the letter *s* to the nominative.

15. When the plural ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding only an apostrophe.

16. Some nouns, which end in *ss*, form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only; as, "for goodness' sake."

17. Some nouns, which end in *ss*, form the possessive regularly, by adding both the apostrophe and *s*; as, "the witness's testimony."

18. Some nouns, which end in *ience*, form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only.

19. When terms signifying a name and an office are connected, the apostrophe and *s* should be annexed to the name of the person only.

20. It is a general rule, that the *s* should be omitted, especially in poetry, whenever its occurrence occasions an unpleasant hissing sound.

*The pupil is required to tell which of the following possessive cases are correct, and which are incorrect, and apply the above rules.*

For goodness's sake. For righteousness's sake. This is a mans' hat. These were the mens' reasons. Womens' fears. The childs' book. Roberts' shoe. For conscience's sake. For patience's sake. The witness's testimony. Leap from Eurotas's bank. At Smiths' the bookseller's. General Lymans' the mayors'. The wrath of Peleus' son. Moses's minister. Aaron's the priests' office. Phinehas's wife. Festus came into Felix's room. In that miss's seat. Mr. Bass's compliments. Mr. Francis's seat. The Thames's slow current. The Charles's sluggish stream. James's books. Mr. Van Ness's respects. The victress's renown. The tigress's teeth. The hostess's attention. The priestess's office. Leonidas's band.

*In phrases like the following, which may be called substantive phrases, the apostrophe with s is generally annexed to the last word; as, "The king of Great Britain's authority."*

The duke's of Bridgewater canal. The lord mayor's of London authority. The captain's of the guard house. Presidents' Washington mansion.

*Nouns in apposition, when closely connected, usually have the sign of the possessive annexed to the last; as, "The emperor Leopold's reign."*

Dionysius's the tyrant's decree. For David's the king's sake. John's the Baptists' head. Paul's the apostle's advice. I went to the mayor's, an officer of great merit. He emulated Cæsar's example, the greatest general's of the age. (*In correcting the preceding expressions, the pupil must consider whether the nouns are really in apposition; or whether the sentences are to be considered elliptical, and differently analyzed.*)

21. The preposition *of*, with the objective case, is often used in preference to the possessive case; as, "Give me the head of John the Baptist," instead of "John the Baptist's head."

*Change the following possessive cases into the objective with a preposition.*

For elegance's sake. For David's my servant's sake. Paul the apostle's advice. Dionysius the tyrant's authority. The king of England's prerogative. Alexander the Great's four generals. Great Britain's king. The emperor Napoleon's decrees. India's Bishop's Heber's poems. The river's Ganges current. The rainbow's brilliant colors. The river Thames's channel. St. Paul's Church spire. St. Peter's Church's dome. The Tower of London's architecture. The archbishop of York's residence. His grace the archbishop's of Canterbury's robes. Life's calm and noiseless spirit. Trifling for a while in her joy's silence. He fell from the tree's top. Scotland's Highlands are a picturesque, but in general a melancholy country.

## ADJECTIVES.

22. The comparative degree is formed by adding *er* to the positive; but if the adjective end in *e*, the comparative is formed by adding *r* only.

23. The superlative degree is formed by adding *est*; but if the adjective end in *e*, the superlative is formed by adding *st* only.

24. Adjectives of more than one syllable are generally compared by *more* and *most*; but adjectives of two syllables, ending in *y*, or silent *e*, are generally compared by *er* and *est*; and the *y* is generally changed into *i*.

25. Some adjectives are compared very irregularly; as, *good, better, best, &c.* (See Part I., p. 10, No. 38.)

*Correct the errors in the following expressions. Some of the sentences need no correction.*

A more tall man. A worser reason. The silenter voice of nature. Correctest conduct. Beautifuller prospects. Favorabler terms. He is littler, but not the littlest. A more big hat. Greener vegetables. A magnificenter palace. The beautifullest flower. A more wise man. A gooder apple. The goodest reason. He has mucher than you. John is wiser than you. The most affecting simplicity. A negligenter girl. I have manyer books than you. A more long story. The most thick forest. Most fine weather. Famouser men, Favorablest views, More dangerouser exposure. Cruellest manner. Most wisest philosophers. Most fair and most sweet bewilderment. Most early vegetables. Most polite courtiers. More noble aims. Righter reasons. Truer causes. Immortaller glory. Infiniter length. Most perfect polish. Most universal extent. Extremer end. The supremest regard. Primer quality. The more major part. Minorer considerations. Ulterior views. Most ultimate intentions. Virtuouser cottagers. A happyer man. Sillyer stories. The gloomyest corner. The livelyest manner. The veryest knave. Insufferablest vanity. Industriousest example. Negligenter appearance, Studiouer pupils. Perplexingest difficulties. Indifferenter reasons.

26. The comparative degree is to be used when only two

things are compared; the superlative is to be used when more than two are compared.

*Correct the following errors.*

The weakest of the two. The wiser of all mankind. Of Pope and Dryden it may be said, that the former was the best man, the latter the best poet. Of James, John, and Joseph, we may say, that Joseph is the better boy, John the better writer, James the better reader. Caroline and Mary are both well attired; but in their appearance Caroline is the neatest, Mary the most showy. Sarah, Frances, and Lucretia, each read the piece; the reading of Frances was the loudest, of Sarah the more correct, and of Lucretia the more affecting.

27. Adjectives are sometimes improperly used for adverbs; as, "He was *miserable* poor:" it should be, "*miserably* poor."

*Correct the following errors.*

She reads proper, writes neat, and composes accurate. He was extreme careful. He was terrible afraid. His property is near gone. Thomas practises conformable to his precepts. They reason very clear and strong. Mary was exceeding tall. He came agreeable to his promise, and conducted himself suitable to the occasion. He speaks fluent, reads excellent, and thinks coherent. That man behaved submissive and was exceeding humble. Grammar is easier learned than Geography. Tell that boy to read louder. Few could speak nobler upon it. He says express that he saw it.

28. Adverbs are also sometimes improperly used as adjectives; as, "for thy *often* infirmities:" it should be, "thy *many* infirmities."

*Correct the following errors.*

He spoke in a manner agreeably to reason, and in a style suitably to the occasion. He is an often offender. We hope for a soon and prosperous issue. Henry is a seldom, but a welcome visiter. John was an oftener and a more earnest applicant. Their vehemence of gesture was conformably to their vehemence of thought. Implant in the minds of youth such good principles as will take soonest and deepest root.

29. The adjective pronoun *such* is sometimes improperly used for *so*; as, "he was *such* an extravagant person :" it should be "*so* extravagant."

*Correct the following errors.*

Such an amiable disposition will secure universal regard. Such distinguished virtues seldom occur. Such an eminent situation cannot easily be attained. Such a good scholar should make fewer errors. Such a mean action deserves reprobation. Such a disagreeable person can have but few friends.

30. Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification, must not be used in the comparative and superlative degrees; and those adjectives which are in the comparative or superlative degree, must not receive an additional form of comparison.

*Correct the following errors.*

Virtue confers the supremest dignity on man, and should be his chiefest desire. His assertion was more true than that of his opponent. The words of the latter were most untrue. The chiefest reason. The extremest caution. The most perfect regard for the privileges of others. Righter views should be taken of the subject in its most universal extent. According to the most straitest sect. A more serener temper. The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable than those of the imagination or of sense. The Most Highest has created us for his glory. The Supreme Being is the most wisest, most powerfulest, and the most best of beings. He gave the fullest and most sincere proof of the truest friendship.

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## PRONOUNS.

31. The adjective pronouns *this*, *that*, *each*, *every*, *either*, and *one*, may be joined to nouns in the singular number only, unless the plural noun convey a collective idea. The adjective pronouns *these* and *those*, and the numeral adjectives *two*, *three*, &c., may be joined to nouns of the plural number only.

*Correct the following errors.*

These kind of indulgences injure every men. You have been playing this two hours. He saw one or more persons. Each man, women, and children, must obey this rule. Those sort of books did real injury. That wall is two foot thick, three foot high, and twenty foot long. The water is three hundred fathom in depth. Each horses can travel forty mile a day. Let each esteem others better than themselves. Each of them in their turn receives the benefit to which they are entitled. Take up that ashes. Every one must take care of themselves. Either of them may leave their seats. My uncle visits the city every six months.\*

32. The word *means* may be considered as singular or plural. When one thing is mentioned, we say, “*this means*,” or “*that means*;” but when more than one thing is implied, we say, “*these means*,” or “*those means*.”

*Correct the following errors.*

Charles was extravagant, and by these means became poor. Henry was frugal, careful, and industrious, and by this means became rich. John embraced every opportunity to display his talents, and to exercise his ingenuity, and by that means he became distinguished. Joseph was correct in his recitations, exemplary in his deportment, and obedient to the rules, and by that means secured the tutor’s approbation.

33. The pronoun *either* is sometimes improperly used for *each*.

*Correct the following errors.*

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer. There was a tree on either side of the river. In either house there were inhabitants. Either pupil, who neglects his lessons, shall be reprimanded. Either bird and either beast is blessed in degree. John, James, and Joseph, will either of them recite the lesson. The house, garden, and green-house, were either of them the property of my uncle, but they either belong now to my father.

\* Such expressions as “every six months,” “every two years,” &c., are elliptical, and obviously mean, “every period of six months,” &c.

34. Pronouns must be of the same person, number, and gender, as the nouns for which they stand.

35. As the adjective pronouns *my, thy, his, her, our, your, and their*, represent the possessive case of the personal pronouns, like them they must be used with reference to the person, number, and gender, of the words for which they stand. Thus, it would be improper to say, "Mary is reading *his* own book," because *his* implies the masculine gender: it should be, "Mary is reading *her* own book." So, also, it would be improper to say, "John and Mary are studying *her* lesson," because Mary and John are two persons, and the word *her* implies but one: it should be, "Mary and John are studying *their* lessons." Again, in the sentence "Every one must attend to *their* own business," the word *their* implies more than one: it should be, "Every one must attend to *his* own business."

36. When nouns and pronouns of different persons are connected by the conjunction AND, the verbs\* and pronouns agreeing with them must be of the first person, if there be a first person in the sentence; and of the second person, if the first be not expressed. Thus, it is improper to say, "John, and I, and thou, are employed in *their* respective occupations;" because the pronoun *I* is of the first person, and *their* refers to the third: it should be, "in *our* respective occupations."

[N. B. In the application of the above principle, the pupil will recollect, that, in accordance with what is stated in No. 35, the adjective pronouns *my, thy, his, her, our, your, and their*, represent the person, number, and gender, of the words for which they stand. Thus,

*My* refers to the first person singular, either gender.

*Our* refers to the first person plural, either gender.

*Thy* refers to the second person singular, either gender.

*Your* refers to the second person plural, either gender.

*His* refers to the third person singular, masculine gender.

*Her* refers to the third person singular, feminine gender.

*Their* refers to the third person plural, either gender.]

37. Whenever a pronoun, of *any kind*, is used in a sentence, care must be taken that the right one is employed. The pronoun must be of the same person, number, and gender, as the noun for which it stands.

\* The pupil is not expected to correct the verbs in this exercise, because it is necessary that the proper use of the pronouns should be clearly understood before any exercise on the verb is presented.

38. Pronouns must be of the plural number, when they refer to two or more nouns in the singular, joined together by the conjunction *and*. Thus, it would be improper to say, "John and Joseph have recited *his* lesson well, and *he* has been dismissed," because *John* and *Joseph* mean two persons: it should be, "John and Joseph have recited *their* lessons well, and *they* have been dismissed."

39. But when the words in the singular number connected by *and*, all mean the same person or thing, the pronouns referring to them must be singular. Thus we correctly say, "That superficial scholar and critic has given abundant proof that *he* (not *they*) knew not the characters of the Hebrew language."

*Correct the following errors in the pronouns.*

John has recited her lesson. Mary has lost his father. John, James, and Joseph, have recited his lessons. Julia, Mary, and Charlotte, are ornaments of her sex; her dispositions are sweet, her manners amiable, her minds are cultivated, and her persons agreeable; and each of them has well improved the opportunities they has enjoyed. Each of them, in their turn, receives the benefits to which they is entitled. My counsel to each of you is, that you should make it their endeavor to come to a friendly agreement. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. Every person, whatever be their station, is bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither\* of those men seems to have any idea that their opinions may be ill founded. The king and the queen have put on his robes. Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bears date on their first page. Every boy in this class must close their books. Thou, and the gardener, and the huntsman, must share the blame of this business amongst them. My sister and I, as well as thou and my brother, are daily employed in their respective occupations. Are either of these men your friends? And Jonathan slew a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes. Nadab and Abihu took either of them his censer. The king of Israel and the king of Judah sat either of them on his throne. The queen put on his own robes. The river is swollen, and she is overflowing her banks. Here, on a cotton-wood tree, an

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\* The word *neither* means *not either*.

eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of the spot ; but he will soon be dispossessed of his ancient and solitary domain. The male discovers no beauty but in the color of its species. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh, and it shall become small dust. Rebecca took goodly raiment, which was with her in the house, and put them upon Jacob. The wheel killed another man, who is the sixth that has lost their lives by these means. I do not think that any one should incur censure for being tender of their reputation. Every one is the best judge of their own feelings. Can any one, on their entrance into the world, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived ? He cannot see one in prosperity without envying them. I gave the horse oats, but he would not eat it. Put the tongs in its place, and hang the bellows by its handle. A person may make themselves happy without riches. Every one must provide for themselves. Let each of them be heard in their turn.

40. The relative pronoun *who* stands for those nouns only which mean persons ; and *which*, for animals, and objects of the neuter gender.\* Thus we say, "the man *who*," "the woman *who* ;" but "the horse *which*," "the pen *which*," &c.

41. The relative pronoun *that* is used to avoid the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is used in preference to *who* or *which*—

*First*, when children are spoken of ; as, "The child *that* we saw :"

*Secondly*, after an adjective in the superlative degree ; as, "This is the best *that* I can obtain :"

*Thirdly*, after the interrogative *who*, and the words *same* and *all* ; and frequently after *some* and *any* ; as, "This is the same *that* was here before ;" "Who *that* has any sense would have argued thus ?"

*Fourthly*, when the antecedent consists of two words, one of which requires *who*, and the other, *which* ; as, "The man and the horse *that* we saw yesterday :" and

*Fifthly*, in all cases where it is doubtful whether *who* or *which* should be used.

42. Two different relatives must not be used in the same sentence, in reference to the same antecedent. Whatever

\* The possessive case of *who* is often applied to animals, or objects of the neuter gender, especially in poetry.

relative is used in one part of the sentence must be carried through all its members. The following sentence is therefore incorrect: "The man *who* was present, and *that* I described to you :" it should be, "The man *that* was present, and *that* I described to you ;" or, "The man *who* was present, and *whom* I described to you."

*Correct the following sentences.*

They which seek Wisdom, will certainly find her. These are the animals whom we call gregarious. That is the horse who was imported by the admiral. One of his brothers, with which I am acquainted, was present. Who was that creature whom Job describes as the leviathan ? The child whom we saw had been well treated. What is she which comes in a green robe ? The wife and fortune whom he gained did not aid him. The moon, who rose last night, was round as my shield. The tiger is a beast who destroys without pity. Solomon was the wisest man who ever lived. The infant who was baptized was called Henry ; and he is the same who caused his mother much anxiety. All who are here will understand what I mean. Are there any who will deny what I say ? The best which I can obtain here are indifferent in comparison with any which are imported. The woman and her dress were the most disgusting objects whom I ever beheld. Neither the author nor his works are subjects whom I can commend. The man and his house, whom we visited yesterday, are great curiosities. It is the same picture whom you saw before, and that was bought at the auction. The lady and the lap-dog which we saw at the window, and that attracted so much observation. Who, who has any sensibility, could restrain his feelings ?

43. The word **WHAT** is sometimes improperly used for the relatives **who** and **which**, and the conjunction **that**.

*Correct the following errors.*

There is the man **what** picked up my bonnet. Give me some of **that** **what** you have in your hand. This is the book **what** I bought yesterday. This is the lesson **what** I have just recited. The smiles **what** encourage severity of judgment hide malice and insincerity. He would not be persuaded but **what** I was greatly in fault.

44. When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the pronoun which refers to it must be plural.

*Correct the following errors.*

The council that met yesterday were not unanimous in its sentiments. The fleet have all arrived, and dropped its anchors. The flock were all sheared, and its wool was sent to market.

[As a thorough application of the principles relating to the pronouns involves a knowledge of those which apply to the person and number of the verb, more copious exercises on the pronouns will be given in connection with the verb. It will be seen that some acquaintance with the person and number of the pronouns is indispensable to a clear understanding of the rules which relate to verbs.]

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**V E R B S .**

45. Active verbs, active participles, and prepositions, require the objective case.

46. The noun or pronoun which is governed, is generally\* placed after the verb, participle, or preposition ; but the relative pronoun in the objective case is placed before the verb which governs it.

47. The preposition should always be placed immediately before the relative which it governs.

48. It is improper to connect two prepositions, or one preposition and an active verb, with the same noun. Thus, "I wrote to, and warned the man," should be, " I wrote to the man, and warned him."

49. Neuter and passive verbs, and their participles, do not govern the objective case.

*Correct the errors in the following sentences.*

Esteeming theirselves wise, they became fools. He exposed hisself. The man who he raised from obscurity is no more. Who did they entertain so freely ? They are the persons who we ought to respect. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy. Who shall I give the book to ? Who do you live with ? He can do nothing of hisself. He laid the suspicion on some one, I

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\* In poetry, the objective case is frequently placed before the active verb by which it is governed.

know not who, in the company. Who did you speak to? Who did they ride with? Who do you serve under? Flattery can hurt none but those who it is agreeable to. It is not I thou art engaged to. It was not he they were so angry with. Who did you receive that information from? The person who I travelled with, has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to? He is quite unacquainted with, and cannot speak upon, that subject. Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth? He and they we know, but who are you? She that is idle, reprove. He invited my brother and I to see his library. He who committed the offence you should correct, and not I, who am innocent. Repenting him of his design. It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with his principles. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judea. I shall premise with two or three observations. He ingratiates with some by traducing others. What harmony can subsist between those who commit crimes and they who abhor them? Who is he going to marry? To have no one who we wish well to, and who we are concerned for, is deplorable. He is a friend who I am highly indebted to. He is ignorant of, and cannot teach, the art. You were misinformed of, and consequently cannot understand, the subject. He was taught grammar by the master. Music was taught her by her governess. I repent me of my error. His successes approached him to the throne. The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themselves upon the subject. It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes. The American planters say that they grow cotton and tobacco. To ingratiate with some by traducing others, marks a base and despicable mind. I shall premise with two or three general observations.

50. Neuter verbs of motion and change are, by some grammarians, used in the passive form; but such usage must be considered a departure from grammatical correctness; as, "I am come," "I was gone," "I am grown," "I was fallen."\*

\* Although this form of expression is sanctioned by Murray, Lowth, and other good authorities, yet reason and analogy will not justify us in assenting to their decision; for, besides the awkwardness of the expression, it is objectionable as being an unnecessary anomaly. But the authors of this Grammar have been influenced in their rejection of such expressions, by the very sensible and conclusive remarks of Mr. Pick-

It would be more consistent with grammatical propriety to say, "I have come," "I had gone," "I have grown," "I had fallen," &c.

*Correct the following sentences.*

We are infinitely swerved from our holy religion. The whole obligation of that law and covenant, which God made with the Jews, was also ceased. Whose number was now amounted to three hundred. This marshal, upon some discontent, was entered into a conspiracy against his master. I am come. I was gone. I am grown. I was fallen. If such maxims and such practices prevail, what is become of decency and virtue? I am come, according to the time proposed; but I am fallen upon an evil hour. The mighty rivals are now agreed. The influence of his corrupt example was then entirely ceased. He was entered into the connection, before the consequences were considered.

51. The present participle of an active verb is sometimes used by the best writers in a passive sense; as, "The king of Spain has been seriously indisposed, but he was *improving*\* at the last dates."

bourn, in a very learned work, entitled "*A Dissertation on the English Verb*, published in London, 1789. Dr. Priestley, in his Grammar, p. 127, says, "It seems not to have been determined by the English grammarians, whether the passive participles of verbs neuter require the auxiliary *am* or *have* before them. The French, in this case, confine themselves strictly to the former." "His remark," says Mr. Pickbourn, "concerning the manner of using the participles of French neuter verbs, is certainly not founded; for most of them are conjugated with *avoir*, to have."

\* Such expressions as the following have recently become very common, not only in the periodical publications of the day, but are likewise finding favor with popular writers; as, "The house is *being built*." "The street is *being paved*." "The actions that are now being performed," &c. "The patents are *being prepared*." The usage of the best writers does not sanction these expressions; and they must therefore be condemned. The principle stated in No. 51, although it is not formally expressed by grammatical writers, is deduced from the practice of Johnson, Addison, Beattie, and most other writers of acknowledged authority. "*Whenever the participle* in *ing* *is joined by an auxiliary verb* to a nominative capable of the action, it is taken actively; but when joined to one incapable of the action, it becomes passive. If we say, "The men are *building a house*," the participle *building* is evidently used in an active sense; because the men are capable of the action. But when we say, "The house is *building*," or "Patents are *preparing*," the participles *building* and *preparing* must necessarily be understood in a passive sense; because neither the house nor the patents are capable of action."—See *Pickbourn on the English Verb*, pp. 78, 79, 80.

*Correct the following expressions.*

The street is being prepared. The house was being painted. The society was being formed. Actions that are being performed. The building is being burned, and the materials are being consumed. His health has been poor, but it is now being improved.

52. Neuter and passive verbs have the same case after them as before them, when both words represent the same thing.

*Correct the following.*

It is me. It was not him. I thought it was her that said so. If I were him, I would act the same part. They are them that testify of me. I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is him from whom I have received so many benefits. I know not whether it were them, who conducted the business ; but I am certain it was not him. He so much resembled my brother, that, at first sight, I took it to be he. Who do you take me to be ? Who do you think it was ? She said that it was not her that saw the action. I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is him who I have received so many benefits from. [See No. 47.] I know not whether it was them who conducted the business ; but I am certain that it was not him. He took it to be I. After all their professions, is it possible to be them ? I could not believe it to be she, for she always behaves discreetly. I could not think it was her, for she always behaves discreetly. Who do you think him to be ? Whom do you think that it was ? Whom do the people say that we are ? Who do the people take us to be ? It was him that obtained the prize. It was not us that did it. He thought it was us that spoke. If I were him, I would not consent. I saw one who I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Whom think ye that I am ? Was it me that said so ? I am certain that it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It was either him or his brother.

53. The verb must be of the same number and person as the nominative.

54. The subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

*Correct the following errors.*

[*The pupil will be careful to make the pronouns, as well as the verbs, in the following sentences, agree in gender, number, and person, with the words for which they stand, according to principles numbered 31, 35, 36, &c.]*

Thou shall follow. Days is. Things was created. He am. We shalt love. He shouldst go. You art. Thou loves. He write. I has seen. We has said. They is gone. We mightst see. Thou shall have written. You mayst proceed. I shalt have spoken. Ye art mistaken. They couldst not tell. He have forgotten. Disappointments sinks the heart of man, but the renewal of hope give consolation. Smiles often hides malice and insincerity. He dare not act contrary to his instructions. Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. We is but of yesterday, and knowest nothing. What avails the best sentiments, if persons does not live suitably to them? All things was created by Him. In Him we lives and moves. Frequent commission of crimes harden the heart. The number of our days dependest not on ourselves. A few pangs of conscience now and then interrupts his pleasure, and whispers to him that he once had better thoughts. There is more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Not one of those whom thou sees clothed in purple are happy. Him and her were of the same age. May James and me get some water? May I and him go out? Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. [*In the following sentences, be particularly careful to notice the pronouns, and make them agree in gender, number, and person, with the words to which they refer.*] Each of them in their turn receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions is ill-founded. He need not proceed in such haste. He dare not act contrary to his instruction. The number of the inhabitants of the world are immensely large. He is an author of more credit than Plutarch, or any other that write lives too hastily. The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative. Great pains has been taken to reconcile the parties. There was more equivocators than one. Has the goods been sold to advantage? and did thou embrace the proper season? Thou should love thy neighbor as sincerely as thou loves thyself. Thou, who

art the Author and Bestower of life, can doubtless restore it also ; but whether thou will please to restore it or not, that thou only knows.

O Thou my voice inspire,  
Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire.

Accept these grateful tears ; for thee they flow,  
For thee, that ever felt another's wo.

What black despair, what horror fill his mind !

Just to thy word, in every thought sincere ;  
Who knew no wish, but what the world might hear.

There's two or three of us who was present. These things which was presented to me by my father was imported from China. Those who seeks wisdom will find it.

Thou Great First Cause, least understood,  
Who all my sense confined,  
To know but this, that thou art good,  
And that myself am blind ;  
Yet gave me, in this dark estate, &c.

What art thou ? speak ! that on designs unknown,  
While others sleep, thus range the camp alone ?

[When a verb stands between two nouns, either of which may be understood as the nominative, it must agree with the one which is properly the subject of the affirmation.] His meat were locusts and wild honey. The wages of sin are death. The crown of virtue are peace and honor.

55. When two or more words, in the singular number, are joined together by the conjunction AND, the verbs, nouns and pronouns, agreeing with them, must be in the plural number.

[But if the words connected by AND all mean the same person or thing, the verbs, &c. must be singular.—See No. 39, p. 15.]

#### *Correct the following errors.*

Socrates and Plato was renowned among ancient sages ; and he was the most eminent philosopher of Greece. Life and death is in the power of the tongue. The time and the place for the conference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices. John and I have read their lesson. [See No. 36.] Wisdom, virtue, and happiness,

dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. [*The pupil will notice that, when words are connected by any other conjunction than AND, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, must agree with them in number.*] Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers. A lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which moves merely as they are moved. In unity consists the welfare and security of every society. [*Sometimes the conjunction AND is understood, or its place is supplied by a comma, but the words agreeing with the singular nouns must still be plural.*] Patience, perseverance, faith, is a trait in the Christian's character. John, James, Joseph, Mary, was present and gave her testimony. Whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, humility and love constitutes the essence of true religion. Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honor, confers on the mind principles of noble independence. What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance? Luxury and dissipation begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Virtue, honor, self-interest, conspires to recommend the measure. Tranquillity and peace dwells there. Pride and self-sufficiency stifles sentiments of dependence on our Creator; levity and attachment to worldly pleasures, destroys the sense of gratitude to Him. [*In complex\* sentences, the pupil must be careful not to mistake an objective case for a nominative.*] That great senator, in concert with several others, were the projectors of the revolution. The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, were written many years ago, for my own private satisfaction. The religion of these people, as well as their customs and manners, were strangely misrepresented. Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability; but knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue is wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often despised. That superficial scholar and critic, like some renowned critics of our own, have fur-

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\* A complex sentence is a sentence that contains several parts,

nished most decisive proofs that they knew not the characters of the Hebrew language. [See the passage in brackets under No. 54.] This philosopher and poet were banished from their country. Cicero, the orator and philosopher, although a heathen, were distinguished for his moral virtues. Wisdom, happiness, virtue, dwells with the golden mediocrity. [The pupil must be careful not to make the verb, &c. plural, unless the words with which they agree are connected together by AND, expressed or understood.] Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits. The following treatise, together with those that accompany them, were written, many years ago, for my own private satisfaction. The ship, with all her furniture, were destroyed. That great senator, in concert with several other eminent persons, were the projectors of the revolution. The prince, as well as the people, were blame-worthy. The religion of these people, as well as their customs and manners, were strangely misrepresented. Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability; but knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue is wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often despised. Man's happiness or misery are in a great measure put into his own hands. [When the pronoun EACH or EVERY is joined to the words in the singular number which are connected by AND, the verbs, &c. must be singular.] Every man and every woman were astonished, and expressed his disapprobation. Every boy and every girl were taught to read. Each bird and each beast are blessed in degree.

56. When words of different persons are connected together by the conjunction or or nor, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, which belong to them, must agree in person with that which is nearest to it. [See No. 36.]

#### *Correct the following sentences.*

Thou or I art to blame.\* I, or thou, or he, am the author of it. George or I is the person. Thou or I am in fault. Charles or his parents was the person in fault. The author or his works is in fault, and he should be condemned.

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\* All sentences arranged in this way would be improved by being constructed in the following manner: "Thou art to blame, or I am." "Charles was the person in fault, or his parents were."

57. When words of different numbers are connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb, &c. must agree with the plural word, and the plural word should be placed next to the verb.

*Correct the following errors.*

Neither riches nor poverty was injurious to him. They or I was offended by it. Both of the scholars, or one of them at least, was present at the transaction. Some parts of the ship and cargo were recovered; but neither the sailors nor the captain was saved. Whether one person or more was concerned in the business, does not appear. The cares of this life or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue, in many a promising mind.

58. When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verbs and nouns, as well as the pronouns, agreeing with it, must be in the plural number. [See No. 44.] But when it conveys unity of idea, they must be singular.

*Correct the following errors.*

When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to its voice. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy itself bread. The council was not unanimous in its sentiments. The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care. The regiment consist of a thousand men, and they present a beautiful appearance. The regiment does not all obey the orders of its commander. The crowd were so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through them. The crowd was very importunate in its individual demands. The parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons. The parliament disagrees in its judgments; for while the lords desire one thing, the commons propose another. The fleet were seen sailing up the river. The fleet has all arrived. The committee were very full, and their judgment has not been called in question. The committee was divided in its sentiments, and it has referred the business to the general meeting.

59. When a noun or pronoun stands before a participle, without connection with the rest of the sentence, it must be in the nominative case.

*Correct the following errors.*

Him being destroyed, all this will soon follow. Whose gray top shall tremble, him descending. Him being at home, I shall make the inquiry.

60. Personal pronouns should not be used in the same part of the sentence as the nouns which they represent.

*Correct the following errors.*

I saw her the queen. My mother she said I might go. The men they were there. The king he is just. The judge he decreed. Whoever entertains such an opinion he judges erroneously. The cares of this world they often choke the growth of virtue. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us.

61. The adverb *how* is sometimes incorrectly used for the conjunction *that*; as, "James said *how* he had recited his lesson :" it should be, "James said *that* he had recited his lesson."

*Correct the following errors.*

John said *how* he was coming to-morrow. The master said *how* I must go home. The girls said *how* they had recited their lessons.

62. The pronouns *whichever*, *whosoever*, and other similar words, are frequently divided by the best writers. Thus, instead of "On whichever side," they say, "On which side soever;" instead of "Howsoever beautiful," they say, "How beautiful soever."

*Alter the following expressions.*

However much he despises us. Howsoever handsome she is. In whatsoever light.

63. The personal pronoun *them* must not be used in the place of the adjective pronouns *these* and *those*. Thus, "Give me *them* books," should be, "Give me *those* books."

*Correct the following errors.*

Which of them two persons was present? See *them* two boys. Give me some of *them* apples. How did you obtain *them* books? Where are *them* pens *what* I gave you?

64. The relative pronoun should be placed in such a situation in the sentence as will make the word which is its antecedent clearly understood. Thus, in the sentence, "The disciples of Jesus Christ whom we imitate," it is difficult to tell whether *Christ* or *disciples* is the antecedent: it should be, "Jesus Christ's disciples whom we imitate." As a general rule, *the relative should be placed next to its antecedent.*

*Correct the following sentences.*

The boy beat his companion, whom every one believed incapable of doing mischief. The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry; who had never before committed so unjust an action. There are millions of people in the empire of China, whose support is derived almost entirely from rice. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.

65. The pronoun which follows an interjection must be in the nominative case, if it be of the second person, and in the objective case, if it be of the first.

*Correct the following errors.*

Oh, thee persecutor! Oh, happy I! Ah, unfortunate we!  
Oh, thee who dweltest!

66. The noun or pronoun containing the answer must be in the same case as that which contains the question.

*Correct the following errors.*

*Question.* Who is there? *Answer.* Me.—**Q.** Of whom were the articles bought? **A.** Of a mercer; he who resides near the Mansion House.—**Q.** Was any person besides the mercer present? **A.** Yes; both him and his clerk.—**Q.** To whom was the money paid? **A.** He and his clerk.—**Q.** Who counted it? **A.** Both him and his clerk.

67. When the relative pronoun is preceded by two words of different persons, the relative and the verb may agree in person with either,\* according to the sense. But when they have been determined to agree with either, the same agreement must be preserved throughout the sentence.

\* It will generally be correct, and prevent ambiguity, to make the relative agree with the latter.

*Correct the following sentences.*

Thou art a friend that has often relieved me, and that hast not deserted me now, in the time of peculiar need. I acknowledge that I am the teacher who adopt that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures. I am a man who speak but seldom. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintains it. Thou art He who driedst up the Red Sea before thy people Israel. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possessest bright parts, but who has cultivated them but little. Thou art He who breathest on the earth with the breath of spring, and who covereth it with beauty and verdure. I am the Lord thy God, who teacheth thee to profit, and who lead thee by the way thou shouldst go. Thou art the Lord who did choose Abraham, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees.

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## THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

68. The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession, or the possessor or owner of a thing.

*The pupil will find in p. 8, from No. 14 to No. 20, the rules to direct him in forming the possessive case. In the following sentences, he may point out the possessive cases, and the manner in which they should be corrected.*

My ancestors virtue' is not mine. His brothers offence' will not condemn him. I will not destroy the city for ten sake'. Nevertheless Asa his heart' was perfect with the Lord. A mothers tenderness' and a fathers care' are natures gifts' for mans advantage'. A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune. Wisdoms precepts form the good mans interest and happiness.

69. When several nouns come together in the possessive case, some writers annex the signs of the possessive case (the apostrophe with the letter s) to the last, alone; as, "This was my father, mother, and uncle's advice." As there seems to be no sufficient reason for the omission of the apostrophe and s, it is better to have them annexed to each. But it is

still better to express the sentence in the following manner : "This was the advice of my father, mother, and uncle." [See No. 21, p. 9.]

70. The possessive case should be immediately followed by the noun by which it is governed ; and the noun which governs it always expresses the thing which is possessed. Whenever, therefore, a sentence occurs, in which the possessive case cannot be placed immediately before the noun which governs it, it will be proper to change the possessive into the objective, according to the principle stated in No. 21, p. 9.

*Correct the following sentences.*

She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding. This fact appears from Dr. Pearson of Birmingham's experiments. They implicitly obeyed the Protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates.

[It is proper here to remark, that, in such expressions as the following—"I left the parcel at Smith's, the bookseller"—"Whose glory did he emulate ? He emulated Cæsar's, the greatest general of his age," &c.—the latter nouns, *bookseller* and *general*, are not to be considered as the possessive case. The expressions are elliptical ; and when the ellipsis is supplied, the sentence will stand thus : "I left the parcel at Smith's, who is the bookseller," &c. (See Part I, p. 84, line 14.) It may be further remarked, that it is inelegant to construct a sentence in such a manner, as to cause too frequent a repetition either of the preposition *of*, or the sign of the possessive case. Thus, the expression, "The king of England's prerogative's extent," or "The extent of the prerogative of the king of England," would be better thus : "The extent of the king of England's prerogative."]

71. When two or more nouns, or a noun and pronoun, come together, and mean the same person or thing, they are in apposition, and must be in the same case.

*Correct the following errors.*

They slew Varus, he that was mentioned before. Napoleon Bonaparte, him that conquered the ablest generals of Europe, was himself conquered by Wellington.

72. The word *to*, the sign of the infinitive mood, is omitted after the active form of the verbs *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, *perceive*, *observe*, *behold*, *have*, *know*, and a few others.

*Correct the following errors.*

I need not to solicit him. I dare not to proceed. I have

seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly. It is unpleasant to see so many to make the error. He bade me to go home. The difference in their conduct makes us to approve the one and reject the other.

## THE ARTICLE.

73. When a noun occurs without any article before it, it is used to signify all of its kind. Thus, when we say that "A candid temper is proper for man," the word *man* means all of mankind. Again, when we say, "Fire, air, earth, and water, are the four elements of the philosophers," we mean all kinds of fire, air, earth, and water. When a noun is thus used, it is said to be taken in its UNIVERSAL SENSE.

If, however, we wish to mention some particular individual person or thing, we use the article THE before it. Thus, if we say, "I saw *the* man go into *the* house," we mean *some particular* man, and *some particular* house. When a noun is thus used, it is said to be taken DEFINITELY.\*

But if we wish to speak of one person or thing of a kind, without mentioning any particular one, we use the article A;

\* Although the proper use of the articles is a most important point in the construction of sentences, it is absolutely impossible to give any rule of universal application with regard to them. And although what is stated in No. 73 is generally true, yet there is a most singular exception as it regards the article THE, which is sometimes put before a noun representing the whole of its species, when compared with another noun representing another species. Thus we say, "The dog is a more grateful animal than the cat;" that is, ALL dogs are more grateful than cats. "The European is more intelligent than the African." "The Englishman is a better sailor than the Frenchman." "The oak is stronger than the elm."

So likewise with regard to the indefinite article A.—A peculiar effect is produced by its use or omission after certain words. Thus we say, "I do not intend to turn critic on this occasion,"—not "turn a critic," &c.; but if we substitute the word *become* for *turn*, it will then be proper to insert the article a, thus: "I do not intend to become a critic," &c. So likewise it is proper to say, "*He is in a great hurry*;" but if we substitute the word *haste* for *hurry*, it will be proper to omit the article, thus: "*He is in great haste*."

A few sentences are subjoined, to show the peculiar use of the articles, and the effect on the sense when they are omitted.

"*Man* was made for society, and ought to extend his good will to all men; but *a man* will naturally entertain a more particular kindness for

which means *one*. Thus, if we say, "I saw *a* man go into *a* house," it may mean *any* man, and *any* house. When a noun is thus used, it is said to be used INDEFINITELY.

*In the following sentences, the pupil will supply the proper articles, and omit those which are improperly introduced.*

The reason was given to a man to control his passions. A gold is corrupting. Man is a husband of woman. Wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into the errors. We must act our parts with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant. The purity has its seat in a heart, but extends its influence over so much of an outward conduct, as to form great and material part of character. Profligate man is seldom found to be good husband, good father, or beneficent neighbor. The true charity is not meteor which occasionally glares, but luminary which dispenses benignant influence. He is a head of the class. The Almighty has given reason to a man to be a light unto him.

74: A great difference in the sense is made by the use or omission of the article *A*. Thus, if we say, "She has *a* little modesty," we mean that she is modest; but if we say, "She has little modesty," we mean that she is *not* modest.

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THE men with whom he has the most frequent intercourse, and enters into a still closer union with THE man whose temper and disposition suit best with his own."

"In the History of Henry the Fourth, by Father Daniel, we are surprised at not finding him *the* great man."

"I own I am often surprised that he should have treated so coldly a man so much *the* gentleman."

"He looks him full in *the* face," that is, "*his* face."

"In his presence they were to strike *the* forehead on *the* ground," that is, "*their* foreheads."

"Men who have not bowed *the* knee to Baal," that is, "*their* knees."

"A commonwealth is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of a country."

"The great and good man," means *one* man. "The great and the good man," means *two* different men.

"I saw a red and white house," means that I saw but *one* house.

"I saw a red and *a* white house," means I saw *two* different houses.

"They cost five shillings *a* dozen," that is, "*each* dozen."—"Forty pounds *a* year," that is, "*each* year."

"He is a better soldier than scholar," that is, "He has more merit as a soldier than as a scholar."—"He is a better soldier than a scholar," that is, "He has more merit as a soldier than a scholar has."

"Full many *a* flower is born to blush unseen."

*Correct the following sentences.*

He behaved with a little reverence, and therefore deserved reproof. Had he behaved with little reverence, we should commend him. He has been much censured for paying a little attention to his business. Had he paid little attention to his accounts, they would have been more correct. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

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## PARTICLES.

75. The present and compound perfect participles of active verbs require the objective case after them.

*Correct the following errors.*

Esteeming themselves. Suspecting ye and they. Having exposed himself. Having invited she, you may attend yourself. Considering, in some degree, they as enemies to me, and he as a suspicious friend, I avoided both him and them.

76. A participle preceded by an article, or a possessive adjective pronoun, becomes a noun, and must be followed by the preposition *of*; as, "Much depends on their observing *of* the rules." "This was *a* betraying *of* the trust." "It is *an* overvaluing *of* ourselves."

*Correct the following errors.*

He prepared them for this event, by the sending to them proper information. A person cannot be wise or good without the taking pains for it. Nothing could have made her so unhappy as the marrying a man who possesses such principles. The changing times and seasons, the removing and setting up kings, belong to Providence alone. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying our wants, and riches upon the enjoying of superfluities. The middle station of life, therefore, seems to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining wisdom. Propriety of pronunciation is the giving to every word of that sound, which the most polite usage of the language appropriates to it. This was in fact a converting the deposit to his own use. There will

be no danger of their spoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts. For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friends' care. It was from our misunderstanding of the directions, that we lost our way.

77. The perfect participle must not be used for the imperfect tense, nor the imperfect tense for the perfect participle.

*Correct the following errors.*

That boy run a great risk. He done it at my request. He has wrote his copy. He begun to be weary of having nothing to do. He drunk with great avidity. A second deluge learning thus o'errun, and the monks finished what the Goths begun. If some events had not fel! out very unexpectedly, I should have went with him. He returned the goods which he had stole. They have chose the good path. His vices have broke his health. He had mistook his true interest, and found himself forsook by his former adherents. The bread that has been eaten is soon forgot. No new contentions have arose. The cloth was wove of the finest wool. The French language is spoke in every state in Europe. His resolution could not be shook by slight opposition. Having took improper liberties at first, he was not much restrained afterwards. He said that he see him yesterday. He has not yet wore off his rough manners. You have forsook your old friends. They who have bore a part of the labor, shall share the reward. The rules have been wantonly broke. He writes as the best authors would have wrote, had they writ on the same subject. I am almost froze. The price of flour has rise. He has arose. The school has began. I have bade him be prepared. The society has chose their officers. John come to school early this morning. The cock has crew twice. Wicked men have never throve long. I have not durst to say much. He has trod upon my paper. Have you did your work? Have you ate your dinner? I have wore this garment a long time. They fit bravely. The bird has flew away. His best friends have forsook him. Have you gave that note to your father? The vessel was heavily laded. The bell has been rang. He has rose from his seat. I have never saw it before. It was shook very violently. She has sang her song. The book has slid from the shelf. He was smote. I have spoke to him, I have strove to make him understand. He has swore very wickedly. He has took

the wrong book. Then, Brutus, I have much mistook \* your passion. What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore \* for her enchanting son? Ere I forget to think upon my land, shall mother curse the son she bore.\*

78. Regular verbs must not be used as if they were irregular, nor irregular verbs as if they were regular.

*Correct the following errors.*

He heapt up great riches, but past his time miserably. He talkt and stamp't with great vehemence. That book is very neatly binded. The horse has drinked. He was bleeded. That man has breaked his leg. My father has builded a new house. Those bottles have bursted, and should be casted aside. They have choosed their commander. He clinged to his friend for protection. He creped very softly through the room. He drawed a hasty conclusion. The knife was grinded. The meeting will be holden at seven o'clock. I knowed that it was so. He has leaded the horse to water. Have you maked any inquiry? He rended his clothes. I seeked him, but have not finded him. Have you winded the clock? The animal was scalt, and not skun. He thrusted his hand into the fire and burnt it. John throwed a stone. The huntsman is winding † his horn, and the horn is wound by the huntsman.

\* Although the usage of the classic poets may, in the absence of better authority, be received as conclusive with regard to the quantity or pronunciation of the language in which they wrote, it is not until the English shall have become a dead language, that the usages of the English poets can claim the like respect. The translators of the Bible uniformly use the word *bare* as the imperfect tense of *bear*, to bring forth; and although Milton, Lowth, Johnson, and others, have used *bore*, it seems to be desirable to maintain the distinction which Murray has established between *bear*, to carry, and *bear*, to bring forth.

† The verb *wind*, signifying to blow, and derived from the noun *wind* or *wind*, is undoubtedly a *regular* verb. It is not the purpose of the authors of this Grammar to call in question such high authorities as Johnson, Walker, Todd, or Chalmers—except where they are at variance with themselves. The adjective *long-winded*, as used by Beattie and Swift, and *short-winded*, as used by Shakspeare, are both recognized as legitimate derivatives from *wind* (to blow), by all of these respectable lexicographers. Now, as the adjective is generally derived from the perfect participle, and not from the imperfect tense, the perfect participle *wind* (to blow) must, of course, be regular, notwithstanding the authority of Chalmers's Abridgment of Todd's Johnson, which gives *wound* as the imperfect and perfect participle of *wind* in all cases; although he confesses that the imperfect is "sometimes, though rarely, *winded*."

## PREPOSITIONS.

79. Whenever a preposition occurs in a sentence, there must always be an objective case for it to govern, either expressed or understood; and whenever a word, usually a preposition, has no objective case, either expressed or understood, it becomes an adverb. Sometimes the preposition which governs the objective case is understood.

[The pupil will find in numbers 45, 46, 47, and 48, on the 18th page, several important rules relating to prepositions, which it will be necessary to bear in mind in correcting the sentences under the following principles.]

*Correct the following sentences.*

We are all accountable each for hisself. They willingly, and of theirselves, endeavored to make the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not on who, in the company. I hope it is not I who he is displeased with. To poor we there is not much hope remaining. Who did you give my message to? Does that boy know who he speaks to? who he offers such language to? It was not he they were so angry with. What concord can exist between those who commit crimes and they who abhor them? The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. It is not I he is engaged with. Who did he receive that intelligence from? To have no one who we heartily wish well to, and who we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable state. He is a friend who I am highly indebted to.

80. Neuter verbs, when followed by a preposition, are by some writers called *compound active verbs*, and used in the passive form; as, "We may rely upon him," "He may be relied on."\* Although such expressions are employed by

\* The authors are fully aware that this principle is at war with popular usage. But the question which they have asked themselves is not, "What is common?" but, "What is grammatically correct?" As grammar ought to teach what is proper, and as its rules are not to be bent to popular whim or caprice, a work which professes to furnish grammatical rules should look for a higher standard than the changing forms of popular expression. Rhetoric is but a branch of the extensive science of grammar; and one of its principal rules directs that a sentence should never end with an adverb, preposition, or any insignificant word,—a rule which would be frequently violated if such forms

many good writers, it cannot be considered grammatically correct, under any circumstances, to use a neuter verb in the passive form. [See p. 19, No. 50, and the note at the bottom of that page.]

*In correcting the errors in the following sentences, it will be necessary to change the passive form of the verb into the active, and supply the nominative case. Thus, the sentence "The reader will perceive the business which is to be proceeded upon by us," should be, "The reader will perceive the business upon which we are to proceed."*

*Correct the following errors.*

The man who regards religious principle may always be relied on. That paper must not be written upon, nor your book scratched upon. The canvass was painted upon by the artist. Such a thing was never dreamed of. The couch was lain upon by the prince. His conduct was severely commented upon. His behavior was frowned upon. The bridge was walked upon by a large concourse of people. That road is much travelled upon. He was looked upon as a dishonest man. That event is hoped for. The paper was looked over. His intentions cannot be looked through. Those papers must not be looked at.

81. Two or more prepositions must not be connected with the same noun. [See No. 48, p. 18.] Thus the sentence "I wrote *to*, and heard *from*, the man," should be, "I wrote to the man, and heard from him."

*Correct the following errors.*

He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject. In such a case, the pronoun is governed by, and does not agree with, the preceding word. They were refused entrance into, and driven from, the house.

82. As prepositions show the relation between words in a

of expression as "He may be relied on," "I will not be imposed upon," "The bed was slept upon," "The venison was dined upon," &c., were allowable. The passive form of neuter verbs of motion and change, as allowed by some writers, has been condemned with sufficient reason in No. 50, p. 19. The authors would ask whether there is any thing peculiar in neuter verbs "*of motion and change*," which renders such expressions as "He was gone" less offensive to the ear, than "He was dined." [See Preface.]

sentence, care must be taken that the proper preposition should be used in connection with certain words and phrases. No certain rule can be given which will in all cases apply ; but in general it will be proper to use them as follows :—

|  |                                |                                       |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Accuse of falsehood.</i>                  | <i>Differ from.</i>            | <i>Need of.</i>                       |
| <i>Accused by his friend.</i>                | <i>Difficulty in.</i>          | <i>Observance of.</i>                 |
| <i>Acquit of.</i>                            | <i>Diminution of.</i>          | <i>Prejudice against.</i>             |
| <i>Adapted to.</i>                           | <i>Disappointed in or of.†</i> | <i>Profit by.</i>                     |
| <i>Agreeable to.</i>                         | <i>Disapprove of.</i>          | <i>Provide with, for, or against.</i> |
| <i>Averse to.</i>                            | <i>Discouragement to.</i>      | <i>Reconcile to.</i>                  |
| <i>Bestow upon.</i>                          | <i>Dissent from.</i>           | <i>Replete with.</i>                  |
| <i>Boast or brag of.</i>                     | <i>Eager in.</i>               | <i>Resemblance to.</i>                |
| <i>Call on.</i>                              | <i>Engaged in.</i>             | <i>Resolve on.</i>                    |
| <i>Change for.</i>                           | <i>Exception from.</i>         | <i>Reduce under or to.  </i>          |
| <i>Confide in.*</i>                          | <i>Expert at or in.</i>        | <i>Regard to or for.</i>              |
| <i>Conformable to.</i>                       | <i>Fall under.</i>             | <i>Swerve from.</i>                   |
| <i>Compliance with.</i>                      | <i>Free from.</i>              | <i>Taste of or for.¶</i>              |
| <i>Consonant to.</i>                         | <i>Glad of or at.§</i>         | <i>Think of or on.</i>                |
| <i>Conversant with a person, in a thing.</i> | <i>Independent of or on.</i>   | <i>True to.</i>                       |
| <i>Dependent upon.</i>                       | <i>Insist upon.</i>            | <i>Wait on</i>                        |
| <i>Derogation from.</i>                      | <i>Made of.</i>                | <i>Worthy of.**</i>                   |
| <i>Die of or by.</i>                         | <i>Marry to.</i>               |                                       |
|  | <i>Martyr for.</i>             |                                       |

*In the following sentences, the prepositions are improperly applied : the pupil is required to correct them.*

#### *Examples.*

She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding. She died for thirst. Confide on the good. We have no occasion of his services.

\* The same preposition that follows the verb, or adverb, generally follows the noun, &c. which is derived from it; as, "confide in," "confidence in;" "disposed to tyrannize," "a disposition to tyranny," &c.

† Addison has "conversant among the writings," &c., and "conversant about worldly affairs." Generally speaking, "conversant with" is preferable.

‡ We are disappointed of a thing when we do not get it; and disappointed in it, when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations.

§ "Glad of," when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and "glad at," when something befalls another; as, "Jonah was glad of the gourd;" "He that is glad at calamities," &c.

|| "Reduce under" is to conquer or subdue.

¶ A taste of a thing, implies actual enjoyment of it; but a taste for it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, "When we have had a taste of the pleasures of virtue, we can have no taste for those of vice."

\*\* Many of these words sometimes take other prepositions after them, to express various meanings; thus, for example, "Fall in, to comply;" "Fall off, to forsake;" "Fall out, to happen;" "Fall upon, to attack;" "Fall to, to begin eagerly." &c.

Many have profited from good advice. Many ridiculous practices have been brought in vogue. The error was occasioned by compliance to earnest entreaty. This is a principle in unison to our nature. We should feel no prejudice to simple and rustic persons. That boy is known under the name of the idler. Though conformable with custom, it is not warrantable. This remark is founded in truth. His parents think on him and his improvements with pleasure and hope. His excuse was admitted of by his master. What went ye out for to see? There appears to have been a million men brought into the field. Will you accept of this trifle? He will speak to the following points. The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain to their power. He lives opposite the Exchange. Their house is situated to the north-east of the road. She has an abhorrence to all deceitful conduct. They were some distance from home when the accident happened. It was adapted for the purpose. He came agreeable with his promise. We went leisurely above stairs, and came hastily below; but we shall write up stairs this forenoon, and down stairs in the afternoon. The politeness of the world has the same resemblance with benevolence, that the shadow has with the substance. He had a taste of such studies, and pursued them earnestly. When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish of those of vice. How happy is it to know how to live at times by one's self; to leave one's self in regret, to find one's self again with pleasure! The world is then less necessary for us. Civility makes its way among every kind of pleasure.

83. The preposition *to* is used before nouns of place, when they follow verbs and participles of motion; as, "I went *to* London;" "I am going *to* town."

*In* is used before countries, cities, and large towns; as, "He lives *in* France, *in* London, or *in* Birmingham."

*At* is generally used after the verb *to be*; as, "I have been *at* London." *At* is also used before villages, single houses, and cities, which are at a distance; as, "He lives *at* Hackney;" "She was *at* the Springs;" "I found Mr. Smith *at* Niagara Falls."

*Correct the following errors.*

I went *in* London, after having resided a year *at* France; and I now live *in* Islington. They have just landed *in* Hull,

and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reside some time at Ireland. I was not to home when you sent for me.

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## CONJUNCTIONS.

**84. Conjunctions connect similar parts of speech and members of sentences.**

[When verbs are connected by a conjunction, they must agree with the same nominative; and if they are in different moods and tenses, or in different forms of the same tense, it is generally proper to repeat the nominative case before each verb. When nouns or pronouns are connected, they must be in the same case, and govern the same verb, or be governed by the same word. If adjectives are connected, they must belong to the same noun or pronoun,—if adverbs, they must qualify the same word,—and generally, where any two or more words are connected, they must have the same syntax, or be parsed in the same way. Thus in the sentence, "Professing regard and to act differently discover a base mind," the conjunction *and* is made to connect the participle *professing* with *to act*, a verb in the infinitive mood. The sentence is therefore incorrect, because the words connected are not similar in nature or construction. Both words should be participles, or both verbs; thus, "Professing regard and acting differently," &c., or "To profess regard and to act differently," &c.]

### *Correct the following sentences.*

Did he not tell me his fault, and entreated me to forgive him? My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. If he understood the subject, and attends to it industriously, he cannot fail of success. You and us enjoy many privileges. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them has gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and goeth and seeketh that which has gone astray? To be moderate in our views, and proceeding temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success. Between him and I there is some disparity of years; but none between him and she. By forming themselves on fantastic models, and ready to vie with one another in the reigning follies, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end with being immoral. We have met and shall meet with many disappointments. Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. He wants not courage, but is defective in sensibility. These people have indeed acquired

great riches, but do not command esteem. Our season of improvement is short, and, whether used or not, will soon pass away. He might have been happy, and is now convinced of it. Learning strengthens the mind, and, if properly applied, will improve our morals too.

85. The conjunctions *if*, *though*, *unless*, *except*, *whether*, *notwithstanding*, &c. generally require the subjunctive mood,\* when the sentence expresses doubt or contingency.

*Correct the following errors.*

If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his mind. Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons. I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it rains. [When no doubt, &c. is expressed in the sentence, the subjunctive is not to be used.] Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. Though he were her friend, he did not justify her conduct. Whether he improve or not, I cannot determine.

86. The conjunctions *lest* and *that*, preceded by the imperative mood, must generally be followed by the subjunctive; as, "Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty;" "Take heed that thou forget not the Lord thy God."

*Correct the following errors.*

Despise not any condition, lest it happens to be your own. Let him that is sanguine, take heed lest he miscarries. Take heed that thou breakest not any of the rules.

[The pupil will notice that the subjunctive mood of all verbs, except the verb *to be*, differs from the indicative only in the present tense. There is the same variation in the termination of the verb and its auxiliaries in the second and third persons singular of all the other tenses of the subjunctive mood, as there is in the indicative. This remark

\* We are told by some grammarians, that the indicative and potential moods may both "be converted into the subjunctive, by the expression of a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, &c. being super-added to it." The subjunctive differs in form from the indicative only in the present tense of verbs generally, and the present and imperfect tenses of the verb *to be*. The indicative is often used, by good writers, even where doubt or contingency is implied; as in the sentence from Lord Lyttleton,—"If he is to be punished, turn him over to me," &c. The rule given by some grammarians of high authority, that "Conjunctions that are of a positive or absolute nature require the indicative mood," is not strictly true; for we frequently find them followed by the potential.

demands particular attention, because many writers neglect to vary the verb in the subjunctive mood. Thus, "if thou *have* determined," "if thou *had* applied," "unless thou *shall* speak," "if thou *lored*," &c., should be, "*hast* determined," "*hadst* applied," "*shalt* speak," "*lovest*," &c. In like manner, the potential mood, when used for the subjunctive, undergoes no change in its terminations. Thus we properly say, "if thou *mayst* or *canst* go," &c., and not "if thou *may go*," &c.]

87. The conjunction *neither* must always be followed by *nor*, expressed or understood. The adverb *not* is sometimes improperly used before *nor*, for *neither*:

*Correct the following errors.*

Neither the cold or the fervid are formed for friendship. Neither thou or I am capable to compass it. Neither despise or oppose what thou dost not understand. The dog in the manger would not eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox to eat it. The work is neither capable of pleasing the understanding or the imagination.

88. The conjunction *than* is used after the pronoun *other*, and the comparative degree of an adjective or adverb.

*Correct the following errors.*

The matter was no sooner proposed, but he privately withdrew. He gained nothing further by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. He has little more of the scholar besides the name. They had no sooner risen, but they applied themselves to their studies. From no other institution, besides the admirable one of juries, could so great a benefit be expected. This is none other but the house of God. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war.

89. The conjunction *but* is sometimes improperly used ; as, "I cannot deny *but* that I was in fault : " \* it should be, "I cannot deny that I was in fault." "It cannot be doubted *but* that this is a state of gratification," &c.

90. An ellipsis generally takes place after the conjunctions *but*, *than*,† and *as* ; and this ellipsis must be supplied, in

\* The word *but* means *except*. "I cannot deny *but* that I was in fault," means "I cannot deny any thing *except* that I was in fault. I can deny that."—See *Tooke's remarks on the word But*, in the *Diversions of Purley*, pp. 111, 155, 266.

† Some grammarians allow the conjunction *than* to be followed by the objective case ; as, "Alfred. *than whom* a greater king never reign-

order to ascertain the case of the noun or pronoun which follows them. Thus the sentence, "They loved him more than me," means, "They loved him more than *they loved me*." It will thus be seen that the sentence, "He is wiser than me," is incorrect; because, with the ellipsis supplied, it would stand, "He is wiser than me *is wise*;" it should be, "He is wiser than I;" and the ellipsis supplied makes "He is wiser than I *am wise*."

*Correct the following errors.*

We have had as many advantages as them. They have had a greater privilege than us. It was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than me. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them. Though she is not so learned as him, she is as much respected and beloved. [*The word MORE, when it expresses a comparison, must be followed by the conjunction THAN.*] He is more intelligent, but not so amiable as him. These people, though they possess more shining qualities, are not so proud as him, nor so vain as her. Thou art a much greater gainer than me, by his death. She suffers hourly more than me. I saw nobody but he. No one was present but him. More persons than them saw the action

91. A repetition of the same word or words in a sentence, is called *tautology*;\* to avoid which, an ellipsis is often used. Thus, instead of "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, he was a good man," we use the ellipsis, and say, "He was a learned, wise, and good man."

*Make use of an ellipsis in the following sentences.*

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate, but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened

ed," &c.; but such expressions are generally avoided by good writers, as an unnecessary anomaly; for if a *personal* pronoun were used instead of a relative, it would be in the nominative case; as, "a greater king *than he*," that is, "*than he was*."

\* See *Progressive Exercises in English Composition*, p. 35, Lesson 19.

and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent.\* Perseverance in laudable pursuits will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled, and will be often disturbed. He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they did not succeed.

92. An ellipsis is not allowable when it would cause obscurity, weakness, or impropriety. Thus it is improper to say, "a house and orchard," because *house* requires the article *a*, and *orchard* the article *an* before it. It should therefore be, "a house and *an* orchard."

*Supply the ellipsis in the following sentences.*

I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me. And this is it men mean by distributive justice, and is properly termed equity. His honor, interest, religion, were all embarked in this undertaking. The fear of death, nor hope of life, could make him submit to a dishonest action. An elegant house and furniture were by this event irrecoverably lost to the owner.

93. When there is a peculiar emphasis upon the noun, there must be no ellipsis of the article; † as, "not only *the* year, but *the day and the hour*."

94. When two or more nouns which require different articles, occur, the article must be annexed to each; as, "*a* house and *an* orchard."—[See above, No. 92.]

95. The noun must not be omitted when such omission will cause obscurity. Thus, if I say, "the laws of God and man," it is uncertain whether I refer to one, or two codes of laws; but if I say, "the laws of God and the laws of man," the obscurity vanishes.

\* For the sake of emphasis, repetitions of this kind are not only allowable, but proper.

† For the sake of emphasis, repetitions of all the parts of speech are allowable.

96. An ellipsis of the relative pronoun, or of its antecedent, is seldom allowable. Thus, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," should be, "We speak that *which* we do know, and testify that *which* we have seen."

97. The auxiliary \* verbs are frequently very properly omitted; thus, "I have seen and heard him frequently," not "I have seen and I *have* heard," &c.

98. The auxiliary verbs are also very frequently used alone, to avoid tautology; † thus, "He has regarded his word, but thou *hast not*."

99. The conjunction *that* may be omitted in conversation and epistolary writing; but in dignified discourse, it is seldom omitted; thus, "He told me *that* he would proceed immediately."

*In correcting the following sentences, the pupil will supply all improper ellipses, and make use of ellipsis to avoid unnecessary repetition.*

The gay and the pleasing are sometimes the most insidious and the most dangerous companions. The counsels were the dictates of virtue and the dictates of true honor. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate, but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. Without firmness nothing that is great can be undertaken, that is difficult or hazardous be accomplished. The anxious man is the votary of riches, the negligent of pleasure. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister, and live in great harmony. We must guard against too great severity and facility of manner. We should often recollect what the wisest men have said and written concerning human happiness and vanity. That species of commerce will produce great gain or loss. This wonderful action struck the beholders with exceeding astonishment. The people of this country possess a healthy climate and soil. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. In that pasture there is fodder and water enough. This intelligence not only excited our hopes, but fears too. This was the person whom calumny had greatly abused, and sustained the injustice with singular patience. He discovered some qualities in the youth of a disagreeable nature, and to him were wholly unaccountable. The captain had

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\* See Part I., p. 82, No. 118.

† See p. 43, No. 91.

several men died in his ship of the scurvy. In the circumstances I was at that time, my troubles pressed heavily upon me. He had destroyed his constitution by the very same errors that so many have been destroyed. Perseverance in laudable pursuits will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. Charles was a man of learning, knowledge and benevolence, and, what is still more, a true Christian. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. By this habitual indelicacy, the virgins smiled at what they blushed before. In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place of master and servants, and husbands and wives, and parents and children, and brothers and friends, and citizens and subjects. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, nor his friends, nor his reputation. Religious persons are often unjustly represented as persons of romantic character, visionary notions, unacquainted with the world, unfit to live in it. By these happy labors, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

100. The proper position of the adverb\* can be determined only by the sense. It is often altered for the sake of clearness, emphasis or contrast. The adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word which it is designed to qualify, and its proper place is generally before adjectives, after verbs, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb.

*Correct the following errors.*

He was pleasing not often. William nobly acted. We may happily live. We may date likewise the period of this event. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. We always should prefer duty to pleasure. It is impossible continually to be at work. The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually. Be not overcome totally by present events. When the Romans were pressed by a foreign enemy, the women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily, to assist the government. [The adverb never *should generally precede the verb, but may be placed either before or after the auxiliary.*] I was there never. He comes never at a proper time. He was seen never to laugh from that time.

101. *The adverb ever is sometimes improperly used for never.*

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\* See No. 79, p. 36.

102. The adverb *where* is often improperly used instead of the objective case of a relative pronoun ; as, "They framed a protestation, *where* they repeated all their former claims :" it should be, "*in which* they repeated," &c.

103. The adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, are often improperly used with a verb of motion, for *hither*, *thither*, *whither*. Thus, "He came *here* hastily," should be, "He came *hither* hastily." "They rode *there* with speed," should be, "They rode *thither* with speed." "Where are you going ?" should be, "Whither are you going ?"

*Correct the following errors.*

[See No. 101.] I seldom or ever see him. He seldom or ever appears. [See No. 102.] He drew up a petition, where he too freely represented his own merits. His follies had reduced him to a situation where he had much to fear, and nothing to hope. [See No. 103.] It is reported that the prince will come here to-morrow. George is active ; he walked there in less than an hour. Where are you all going, in such haste ? [The pupil will observe whether there is a verb of motion in the sentence before he makes a correction.] Whither have they been since they left the city ?

104. Adverbs are sometimes improperly used as nouns. Thus, "since *when*" should be "since *which time*." "It is worth their *while*," should be, "It deserves their time and pains," &c.

*Correct the following errors.*

Charles left the seminary too early, since when he has made very little improvement. Nothing is better worth the while of young persons, than the acquisition of knowledge and virtue.

105. Adverbs and other words used for denying or refusing, are called *negatives*; such as *nay*, *no*, *not*, *by no means*, *in no wise*, *neither*, *nor*, &c.

106. When two negatives occur in a sentence, they destroy one another, and the meaning is the same as if there were no negative in the sentence. Thus, "I have *not seen no man*," means, "I have seen some man." "I do *not want none*," means, "I do want some," &c.

107. Such expressions as the following, which contain two negatives, are frequently used by good writers to express an affirmation; as, "His language, though inelegant, is not ungrammatical;" "Nor did they not perceive," &c.

*Correct the following sentences.*

I cannot write no more. He cannot do nothing. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be no taller. They could not travel no farther. Covet neither riches nor honors, nor no such perishing things. Nothing never affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let no one disturb me. I have not got no book. You have not set us no lesson. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present nor at any other time. [In common conversation, two negatives are frequently used together, and the expressions abbreviated in the following manner; thus, "I don't know nothing about it;" "I hav'n't seen no one," &c.; I a'n't been no where." The pupil will be careful to avoid all such expressions, because they are not only ungrammatical, but exceedingly vulgar.] Neither riches nor honors, nor no such perishing goods, can satisfy the desires of an immortal soul. Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise. We need not nor do not confine his operations to narrow limits. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present, nor at no other time. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. He is not very sensible, I don't think. Nothing never affected her so much as this misconduct of her child. Do not interrupt me yourselves, nor let no one disturb my retirement. These people do not judge wisely, nor take no proper measures to effect their purpose. The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it. I have received no information on the subject, neither from him nor from his friend. Precept nor discipline is not so forcible as example. The king nor the queen was not at all deceived in the business.

108. In the use of verbs, and words which express time, care must be taken that the proper tense is used to express the time which is meant. Thus, if I say, "I intended to write yesterday," it means that the action of writing was to be performed at that time, namely, yesterday. But if I say, "I intended to have written yesterday," it means that the action of writing was to be performed at some time previous to yesterday. Again,—in the sentence, "The Lord

*hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*,” as the verbs are both in the same tense, the words imply that “The Lord gave and took away” at the *same time*, which is impossible. It is manifest, that the action of giving was first performed, and then the action of taking away; and the sentence should be, “The Lord *gave* (that is, *at some former time*), and the Lord *hath taken away* (that is, *now*).” Again,—in the sentence, “The bishop declared that virtue *was* always advantageous,” it is to be remarked that each of the verbs in the past tense carries the time back one degree earlier;\* and by supplying such words as will specify the exact time, it will be seen that the sentence is incorrect. Thus, “The bishop declared (*last week*) that virtue *was* always (before that time) advantageous (but that, at that time, namely, last week, it had ceased to be so).” This explanation will show why the sentence is incorrect; and that it should be, “The bishop declared that virtue *is* always advantageous.”

\* No practical rule can be given with regard to the tense of the verbs employed in a sentence, except the very vague one, *To observe what the sense necessarily requires*. In lieu of rules, therefore, the authors have here introduced some remarks from the learned and judicious work of Mr. Pickbourn, entitled, “*A Dissertation on the English Verb*,” which, in their opinion, will present a clearer and more accurate view of the subject, than can be comprised in any collection of rules.

“The application of the forms of expression, or, as they are commonly called, *tenses*, of the infinitive mood, does not, in the least, depend on the *tense* of the governing verb; but very much upon its *signification*. Verbs signifying *to oblige, force, permit, expect, order, command, &c.*, can only be followed by such infinitives as denote something subsequent to them; for we cannot say, ‘He *is, was, or will be* ordered or permitted, to have been writing, or to have written.’ But other verbs may, throughout all their tenses, be joined to any tense of the infinitive; for we may say, ‘He *is, was, or will be* supposed to write, to be writing, to have been writing, or to have written.’

“The best way to determine which of the forms of the infinitive mood is the most proper to be used, is to consider whether the verb in the infinitive means something *antecedent, contemporary, or subsequent* to the time of the governing verb; and always to recollect that none of the tenses compounded with the auxiliary *have*, can ever be employed, except it be to express something *antecedent* to the time of the governing verb.”

It is regretted that space cannot be allowed in this volume for more copious extracts from that portion of Mr. Pickbourn’s excellent work which relates to the infinitive mood. Those who are desirous of further information on the subject, will find it most fully and ably illustrated in the work above mentioned, p. 145.

*Correct the following errors.*

The next new year's day I shall be at school three years. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. I should be obliged to him if he will gratify me in that particular. Mr. Smith *would\** respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened a choice collection of goods. And the multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame walk, and the blind seeing. I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days. In the treasury belonging to the cathedral in this city, is preserved with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish which they pretend to be made of emerald. The court of Rome gladly laid hold on all the opportunities which the imprudence, weakness or necessities of princes afford it, to extend its authority. Fierce as he moved, his silver shafts resound. They maintained that Scripture conclusion, that all mankind arise from one head. John will earn his wages when his service is completed. Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life. Be that as it will, he cannot justify his conduct. I have been at London a year, and seen the king last summer. After we visited London, we returned content and thankful to our retired and peaceful habitation. I purpose to go to London in a few months, and, after I shall finish my business there, to proceed to America. These prosecutions of William seem to be the most iniquitous measures pursued by the court, during the time that the use of parliaments was suspended. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters. I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. It would, on reflection, have given me great satisfaction to relieve him from that distressed situation. It required so much care, that I thought I should have lost it before I reached home. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done. He would have assisted one of his friends, if he could do it without injuring the other; but as that could not have been done, he avoided all interference. Must it not be expected that he would have defended an au-

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\* The use of *would* in this manner, although very common in the advertisements of the day, is very improper. It must be recollect that it is the sign of past time, and never can express present.

thority which had been so long exercised without controversy? These enemies of Christianity were confounded, whilst they were expecting to have found an opportunity to have betrayed its author. His sea-sickness was so great, that I often feared he would have died before our arrival. If these persons had intended to deceive, they would have taken care to have avoided what would expose them to the objections of their opponents. It was a pleasure to have received his approbation of my labors, for which I cordially thanked him. It would have afforded me still greater pleasure to receive his approbation at an earlier period; but to receive it at all, reflected credit upon me. To be censured by him would soon have proved an insuperable discouragement. The doctor, in his lecture, said that fever always produced thirst.

Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans blest;  
The young who labor, and the old who rest,

109. All the parts of a sentence should be constructed in such a manner that there shall appear to be no want of agreement among them. Thus, the following sentence, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cynthio," is inaccurate, because, when it is analyzed, it will be, "He was more beloved *as* Cynthio," &c. The adverb *more* requires the conjunction *than* after it; and the sentence should be, "He was more beloved *than* Cynthio, but not so much admired."

Again,—in the sentence, "If a man *have* a hundred sheep, and one of them *goes* astray," &c., the subjunctive mood, *have*, is used after the conjunction *if* in the first part of the sentence, and the indicative, *goes*, in the second. Both of these verbs should be in the indicative, or both in the subjunctive mood.

[No definite rule can be given which will enable the learner to make the parts of a sentence agree in themselves and with one another. They should be diligently compared and a similarity of construction be carefully maintained; while the learner will recollect, that no sentence can be considered grammatically correct, which cannot be analyzed or parsed by the authorized rules of syntax.]

*Correct the following sentences.\**

If the privileges to which he has an undoubted right, and which he has long enjoyed, should now be wrested from him, would be flagrant injustice. These curiosities we have imported from China, and are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

Will martial flames forever fire thy mind,  
And never, never be to Heaven resigned?

Two substantives, when they come together, and do not signify the same thing, the former must be in the genitive case. Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit. If one man prefer a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth; if another prefers a life of gayety, it is from a like idea concerning pleasure. No one engages in that business, unless he aim at reputation, or hopes for some singular advantage. Though the design be laudable, and is favorable to our interest, it will involve much anxiety and labor. Several alterations and additions have been made to the work. The first proposal was essential different and inferior to the second. He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion. Thou hearest the sound of the wind, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth. Neither has he nor any other persons suspected so much dissimulation. The court of France, or England, was to have been the umpire. In the reign of Henry II., all foreign commodities were plenty in England. There is no talent so useful towards success in business, or which puts men more out of the reach of accidents, than that quality generally possessed by persons of cool temper, and is, in common language, called discretion. The first project was to shorten discourse, by cutting polysyllables into one. I shall do all I can, to persuade others to take the same measures for their care, which I have. The greatest masters of critical learning differ among one another. Micaiah said, If thou certainly return in peace, then hath not the Lord spoken by me. I do not suppose, that we Britons want a genius, more than the rest of our neighbors. The deaf man, whose ears were

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\* The pupil must take especial care that the verbs are properly supplied with nominatives, and the nominatives with verba.

opened, and his tongue loosened, doubtless glorified the great Physician. Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season of the year, pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring. The multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay, of many, might and probably were good. It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors and that of readers. It was an unsuccessful undertaking, which, although it has failed, is no objection at all to an enterprise so well concerted. The reward is his due, and it has already, or will hereafter, be given to him. By intercourse with wise and experienced persons, who know the world, we may improve and rub off the rust of a private and retired education. Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge. No person was ever so perplexed, or sustained the mortifications, as he has done to-day. The Romans gave, not only the freedom of the city, but capacity for employments, to several towns in Gaul, Spain and Germany. Such writers have no other standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular. Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed and heard in the clearest light. To the happiness of possessing a person of such uncommon merit, Boethius soon had the satisfaction of obtaining the highest honor his country could bestow.

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THE preceding principles of Synthesis embrace all that is necessary, in the form of rules, for the correct grammatical construction of sentences. In many grammatical treatises may be found rules which are purely rhetorical. The authors of this Grammar have deemed it inconsistent with the unity of their plan, to incorporate rhetorical principles with grammatical rules. It remains to be observed that idiomatic phrases, provincialisms, and anomalies, sometimes occur in the English as well as every other language, which cannot be met with formal rules. Many of them may be traced to ellipsis; and when the ellipsis is supplied, the expressions are restored to regular grammatical construction. Some common errors remain to be noticed, which could not properly be embraced by any of the preceding principles. And first, with regard to the defective verb *ought*. We frequently hear such expressions as the following—"He had not ought to do so;" "He does not ought to go," &c. These expressions are erroneous, because the verb *ought* is never used with an auxiliary verb. In both cases, the expression should be, "He ought not," &c.

The allowable abbreviations of words have sometimes led into errors which have almost incorporated themselves with the language. Thus

the abbreviation of *you had* and *you would* into *you'd*, has caused *you had*, &c. to be mistaken for *you would*; as, " *You'd better go*," &c. frequently pronounced, " *You had better go*." This expression is incorrect, because the auxiliary *had* can never be joined with any other tense than the perfect participle. It should be, " *You would better go*," &c. In like manner, the expression " *I had as lief not be*," should be, " *I would as lief*, (that is, *as willingly*) *not be*," &c.

Many of the difficulties in supplying ellipses may be removed by reference to the proper use of the *moods* as they are explained in Part I. p. 94, Nos. 72 to 80. The poets very frequently, and other writers sometimes, *appear* to use one mood or tense for another. Thus Thomson, in the following lines—

" Had unambitious mortals minded nought  
But in loose joy, their time to wear away,  
Rude nature's state had been our state to-day :"

and Shakespeare, in the following—

" Help me, Cassius, or I sink ; "

both appear to have used the mood or tense of the verbs  *minded* and *sink* in a manner foreign to their purpose. But when the ellipsis of the conjunction is supplied in the former sentence, and of the auxiliary verb in the latter, the sentences become regular.

*The following sentences are promiscuously arranged. The pupil will correct the errors by the preceding principles of synthesis.*

Though great has been his disobedience and his folly, yet, if he sincere acknowledge his misconduct, he will be forgiven. On these causes depend all the happiness or misery which exists among men. The property of James, I mean his books and furniture, were wholly destroyed. This prodigy of learning, this scholar, critic, and antiquarian, were entirely destitute of breeding and civility. That writer has given an account of the manner, in which Christianity has formerly been propagated among the heathens. We adore the Divine Being, he who is from eternity to eternity. Thou, Lord, who hath permitted affliction to come upon us, shall deliver us from it, in due time. In this place, there were not only security, but an abundance of provisions. By these attainments are the master honored, and the scholars encouraged. The sea appeared to be more than usually agitated. Not one in fifty of those who call themselves deists, understand the nature of the religion they reject. Virtue and mutual confidence is the soul of friendship. Where these are wanting, disgust or hatred often follow little differences. Time and chance happeneth to all men; but every person do not consider who govern those powerful causes. The active mind of man never or seldom rests satisfied with their present condition, howsoever prosperous. Habits must be acquired of temperance and of self-denial, that we may be able to resist pleasure, and to endure pain, when either of them interfere with our duty. The error of resting wholly on faith, or on works, is one of those seductions which most easily misleads men; under the semblance of piety, on the one hand, and of virtue on the other hand. It was no exaggerated tale; for she was really in that sad condition that her friend represented her. An army present a painful sight to a feeling mind. The enemies who we have most to fear, are those of our own hearts. Thou art the Messiah, the Son of God, who was to come into the world, and hast been so long promised and desired. Thomas disposition is better than his

brothers; and he appears to be the happiest man: but some degree of trouble is all men's portion. Though remorse sleep sometimes during prosperity, it will awake surely in adversity. It is an invariable law to our present condition, that every pleasure that are pursued to excess, convert themselves into poison. I cannot yield to such dishonorable conduct, neither at the present moment of difficulty, nor I trust under no circumstance whatever. Themistocles concealed the enterprises of Pausanias, either thinking it base to betray the secrets trusted to his confidence, or imagined it impossible for such dangerous and ill-concerted schemes to take effect. Pericles gained such an ascendant over the minds of the Athenians, that he might be said to attain a monarchical power in Athens. Christ did applaud the liberality of the poor widow, who he had seen casting her two mites in the treasury. A multiplicity of little kind offices, in persons frequently conversant with each other, is the bands of society and friendship. To do good to them that hate us, and on no occasion to seek revenge, is the duty of a Christian. If a man profess a regard for the duties of religion, and neglect that of morality, that man's religion is vain. Affluence might give us respect, in the eyes of the vulgar, but will not recommend us to the wise and good. The polite, accomplished libertine, is but miserable amidst all his pleasures: the rude inhabitant of Lapland is happier than him. The cheerful and the gay, when warmed by pleasure and by mirth, lose that sobriety and that self-denial which is essential to the support of virtue. There were, in the metropolis, much to amuse them as well as many things to excite disgust. How much is real virtue and merit exposed to suffer the hardships of a stormy life! This is one of the duties which requires peculiar circumspection. More complete happiness than that I have described, seldom falls to the lot of mortals. Whence have there arose such a great variety of opinions and tenets in religion? Its stature is less than that of a man; but its strength and agility much greater. They that honor me, them will I honor. He summonses me to attend, and I must summons the others. Then did the officer lay hold of him, and executed him immediately. Who is that whom I saw you introduce, and present him to the duke? I offer observations that a long and checkered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. Every church and sect of people have a set of opinions peculiar to themselves. May thou, as well as me, be meek, patient, and forgiving. These men were under high obligations to have adhered to their friend in every situation of life. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Their example, their influence, their fortune, every talent they possess, dispenses blessings on all around them. When a string of such sentences succeed one another, the effect is disagreeable. I have lately been in Gibraltar, and have seen the commander-in-chief. Propriety of pronunciation, is the giving to every word the sound which the politest usage of the language appropriates to it. The book is printed very neat, and on a fine wove paper. The fables of the ancients are many of them highly instructive. He resembles one of those solitary animals that has been forced from its forest to gratify human curiosity. There is not, nor ought not to be, such a thing as constructive treason. He is a new-created knight, and his dignity sits awkward on him. Hatred or revenge are things deserving of censure, wherever they are found to exist. If you please to employ your thoughts on that subject, you would easily conceive our miserable condition. Those two authors have each of them their merit. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. The

not attending to this rule, is the source of a very common error. Calumny and detraction are sparks, which if you do not blow, they will go out themselves. Clelia is a very vain woman, whom if we do not flatter she will be disgusted. That celebrated work was nearly ten years published, before its importance was at all understood. Ambition is so insatiable, that it will make any sacrifices to attain its objects. A great mass of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature, with wildness and confusion; strike the mind with more grandeur than if they were adjusted to one another with the accuratest symmetry. He showed a spirit of forgiveness, and a magnanimity, that does honor to human nature. They that honor me, I will honor; and them that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,  
Lies in three words—health, peace, and competence.

Having thus began to throw off the restraints of reason, he was soon hurried into deplorable excesses. These arts have enlightened, and will enlighten, every person who shall attentively study them. When we succeed in our plans, its not to be attributed always to ourselves; the aid of others often promote the end, and claim our acknowledgment. Their intentions were good; but wanting prudence, they mist the mark for which they aimed. I have not, nor shall not consent to a proposal so unjust. We have subjected ourselves to much expense, that thou may be well educated. This treaty was made at earl Moreton the governor's castle. Be especially careful, that thou givest no offence to the aged or helpless. The business was no sooner opened, but it was cordially acquiesced in. As to his general conduct, he deserved punishment as much, or more than his companion. He left a son of a singular character, and behaved so ill that he was put in prison. If he does but approve my endeavors, it will be an ample reward. I beg the favor of your acceptance of a copy of a view of the manufactories of the West Riding of the county of York. I intended to have written the letter, before he urged me to it; and, therefore, he has not all the merit of it. All the power of ridicule, aided by the desertion of friends, and the diminution of his estate, were not able to shake his principles. In his conduct was treachery, and in his words, faithless professions. Though the measure be mysterious, it is worthy of attention. Be solicitous to aid such deserving persons, who appear to be destitute of friends. Ignorance, or the want of light, produce sensuality, covetousness, and those violent contests with others about trifles, which occasions so much misery and crimes in the world. He will one day reap the reward of his labor, if he is diligent and attentive. Till that period comes, let him be contented and patient. To the resolutions which we have, upon due consideration, once adopted as rules of conduct, let us adhere firmly. He has little more of the great man besides the title. Though he was my superior in knowledge, he would not have thence a right to impose his sentiments. That picture of the emperor's, is a very exact resemblance of him. How happy are the virtuous, who can rest on the protection of the powerful Arm who made the earth and the heavens! Prosperity and adversity may be improved equally; both the one and the other proceeds from the same Author. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. The language of Divine Providence to all human agents, is, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther." Idle persons imagine, howsoever deficient they be in point of duty, they consult at least their

own satisfaction. Good as the cause is, it is one from which numbers are deserted. The man is prudent which speaks little. He acted independent of foreign assistance. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. All float on the surface of the river, which is running to a boundless ocean, with a swift current. The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to have been. Temperance, more than medicines, are the proper means of curing many diseases. They understand the practical part better than him; but he is much better acquainted with the theory than them. When we have once drawn the line, by intelligence and precision, between our duty and sin, the line we ought on no occasion to transgress. All those distinguished by extraordinary talents, have extraordinary duties to perform. No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate for the cause of toleration. His conduct was so provoking, that many will condemn him, and a few will pity him. The people's happiness is the statesman's honor. We are in a perilous situation: on one side, and the other, dangers meet us; and each extreme shall be pernicious to virtue. Several pictures of the Sardinian king were transmitted to France. When I last saw him, he had grown considerably. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known, exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. If it were them who acted so ungratefully, they are doubly in fault. Whether virtue promotes our interest or no, we must adhere to her dictates. We should be studious to avoid too much indulgence, as well as restraint, in our management of children. No human happiness is so complete, as does not contain some imperfection. His father cannot hope for this success, unless his son gives better proofs of genius, or applies himself with indefatigable labor. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. The conduct which has been mentioned, is one of those artifices which seduces men most easily, under appearance of benevolence. This is the person who we are so much obliged to, and who we expected to have seen, when the favor was conferred. He is a person of great property, but does not possess the esteem of his neighbors. They were solicitous to ingratiate with those who it was dishonorable to favor. The great diversity which takes place among men, is not owing to a distinction that nature made in their original powers, as much as to the superior diligence, with which some have improved those powers beyond others. While we are unoccupied in what is good, evil is at hand continually. Not a creature is there that moves, nor a vegetable that grows, but what, when minutely examined, furnished materials of pious admiration. What can be the reason of the committee having delayed this business? I know not whether Charles was the author, but I understood it to be he. A good and well-cultivated mind is far more preferable than rank or riches. Charity to the poor, when it is governed by knowledge and prudence, there are no persons who will not admit it to be a virtue. His greatest concern, and highest enjoyment, were to be approved in the sight of his Creator. Let us not set our hearts on such a mutable, such an unsatisfying world. Shall you attain success, without that preparation, and escape dangers without that precaution, which is required of others? When we see bad men to be honored and prosperous in the world, it is some discouragement to virtue. The furniture was all purchased at Wentworth's the joiner's. Every member of the body, every bone, joint, and muscle, lie exposed to many disorders; and the greatest prudence or precaution, or the deepest skill of the physician, are not suf-

ficient to prevent them. It is right said, that though faith justify us, yet works must justify our faith. If an academy is established for the cultivation of our language, let them stop the license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of French. It is of great consequence that a teacher firmly believes both the truth and importance of those principles which he inculcates upon others; and that he not only speculatively believes them, but has a lively and serious feeling of them. It is not the uttering, or the hearing certain words, that constitute the worship of the Almighty. It is the heart that praises or prays. If the heart accompany not the words that are spoken, we offer a sacrifice of fools. Neither flatter or contemn the rich or the great. He has travelled much, and passed through many stormy seas and lands. You must be sensible that there is, and can be, no other person but me, who could give the information desired. To be patient, resigned, and thankful, under afflictions and disappointments, demonstrate genuine piety. Alvarez was a man of corrupt principles, and of detestable conduct; and, what is still worse, gloried in his shame. As soon as the sense of the Supreme Being is lost, so soon the great check is taken off which keep under restraint the passions of men. Mean desires, low pleasures, takes place of the greater and the nobler sentiments which reason and religion inspires. We should be careful not to follow the example of many persons, to censure the opinions, manners, and customs of others, merely because they are foreign to us. Steady application, as well as genius and abilities, are necessary to produce eminence. There is, in that seminary, several students considerably skilled in mathematical knowledge. If Providence clothe the grass of the field, and shelters and adorns the flowers that every where grows wild amongst it, will he not clothe and protect his servants and children much more? We are too often hurried with the violence of passion, or with the allurements of pleasure. High hopes and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity. Year after year steal something from us, till the decaying fabric totters of itself, and crumbles at length into dust. I intended to have finished the letter before the bearer called, that he might not have been detained; but I was prevented by company. George is the most learned and accomplished of all the other students that belong to the seminary. This excellent and well-written treatise, with others that might be mentioned, were the foundation of his love of study. There can be no doubt but that the pleasures of the mind excel those of sense. The grand temple consisted of one great, and several smaller edifices. Many would exchange gladly their honors, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which you are now dissatisfied with. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. She lamented the unhappy fate of Lucretia, who seemed to her another name for chastity. He has not yet cast off all the regard for decency; and this is the most can be advanced in his favor. The girls school was better conducted formerly than the boys. The disappointments he has met with, or the loss of his much-loved friend, has occasioned a total derangement of his mental powers. The concourse of people were so great, that with difficulty we passed through them. All the women, children, and treasure, which remained in the city, fell under the victor's power. They have already made great progress in their studies, and if attention and diligence continues, will soon fulfil the expectations of their friends. It

is amazing his propensity to this vice, against every principle of interest and honor. These kind of vices, though they inhabit the upper circles of life, are not less pernicious, than those we meet with amongst the lowest of men. He acted agreeable to the dictates of prudence, though he were in a situation exceeding delicate. If I had known the distress of my friend, it would be my duty to have relieved him; and it would always have yielded me pleasure to grant him that relief. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candor and uprightness. The new set of curtains did not correspond to the old pair of blinds. The tutor commands him for being more studious than any other pupils of the school.

Two principles in human nature reign;  
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain:  
Nor that a good, nor this a bad we call;  
Each works its end, to move or govern all.

Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. He has greatly blessed me; yes, even I, who, loaded with kindness, hath not been sufficiently grateful. No persons feel the distresses of others, so much as them that have experienced distress themselves. Constantinople was the point, in which was concentrated the learning and science of the world. Disgrace not your station by that grossness of sensuality, that levity of dissipation, or that insolence of rank, which bespeak a little mind. A circle, a square, a triangle, or a hexagon, please the eye by their regularity, as beautiful figures. His conduct was equally unjust as dishonorable. Though, at first, he began to defend himself, yet, when the proofs appeared against him, he dared not any longer to contend. The pleasure or pain of one passion, differ from those of another. The rise and fall of the tides, in this place, makes a difference of about twelve feet. Five and seven make twelve, and one makes thirteen. He did not know who to suspect. I had intended yesterday to have walked out, but I have been again disappointed. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequence. If the acquisitions he has made, and qualified him to be a useful member of society, should have been misapplied, he will be highly culpable. There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision. Was there no bad men in the world, who vex and distress the good, they might appear in the light of harmless innocence, but could have no opportunity for displaying fidelity and magnanimity, patience and fortitude. The most ignorant, and the most savage tribes of men, when they have looked round on the earth, and on the heavens, could not avoid ascribing their origin to some invisible, designing cause, and felt a propensity to adore their Creator. Let us not forget that something more than gentleness and modesty, something more than complacency of temper and affability of manners, are requisite to form a worthy man, or a true Christian. One of the first, and the most common extreme in moral conduct, is placing all virtue in justice, or in generosity. It is an inflexible regard to principle, which has ever marked the characters of them who distinguished themselves eminently in public life; who patronized the cause of justice against powerful oppressors; in critical times have supported the falling rights and liberties of men; and reflected honor on their nation and country. When it is with regard to trifles that diversity or contrariety of opinions show themselves, it is childish in the last degree, if this becomes the ground of estranged affection. When, from such

a cause, there arise any breach of friendship, human weakness is discovered then in a mortifying light. In matters of serious moment, the sentiments of the best and worthiest might vary from that of their friends, according as their lines of life diverge, or as their temper, and habits of thought, presents objects under different points of view. But with candid and liberal minds, unity of affection still will be preserved. Desires and wishes are the first spring of action. When they become exorbitant, the whole of the character is like to be tainted. If we should suffer our fancies to create to themselves worlds of ideal happiness; if we should feed our imagination with plans of opulence and of splendor; if we should fix to our wishes certain stages of a high advancement, or certain degrees of an uncommon reputation, as the sole station of our felicity; the assured consequence shall be, that we will become unhappy under our present state; that we shall be unfit for acting the part, and for discharging the duties that belong to it; and we shall discompose the peace and order of our minds, and shall foment many hurtful passions. Maria always appears amiably. She never speaks severe or contemptuous."

\* "In determining whether an adjective or an adverb ought to be used, it is necessary to ascertain whether, in the case in question, *quality*, or *manner*, is indicated: in the former case, an adjective is proper; in the latter, an adverb. A number of examples will illustrate this direction, and prove useful on other occasions.

"She looks cold; she looks coldly on him.—He feels warm; he feels warmly the insult offered to him.—He became sincere and virtuous; he became sincerely virtuous.—She lives free from care; he lives freely at another's expense.—Harriet always appears neat; she dresses neatly.—Charles has grown great by his wisdom; he has grown greatly in reputation.—They now appear happy; they now appear happily in earnest.—The statement seems exact; the statement seems exactly in point."

"The verb *to be*, in all its moods and tenses, generally requires the word immediately connected with it to be an adjective, not an adverb; and, consequently, when this verb can be substituted for any other, without varying the sense or the construction, that other verb must also be connected with an adjective. The following sentences elucidate these observations: 'This is agreeable to our interest: That behavior was not suitable to his station: Rules should be conformable to sense: ' 'The rose smells sweet: How sweet the hay smells! How delightful the country appears! How pleasant the fields look! The clouds look dark! How black was the sky looked! The apple tastes sour: How bitter the plums tasted! He feels happy.' In all these sentences, we can, with perfect propriety, substitute some tenses of the verb *to be* for the other verbs. But in the following sentences, we cannot do this: 'The dog smells disagreeably: George feels exquisitely: How pleasantly she looks at us!'"

The above extract is from Murray's Exercises, from which all of the promiscuous examples have likewise been taken.

#### END OF PART II.

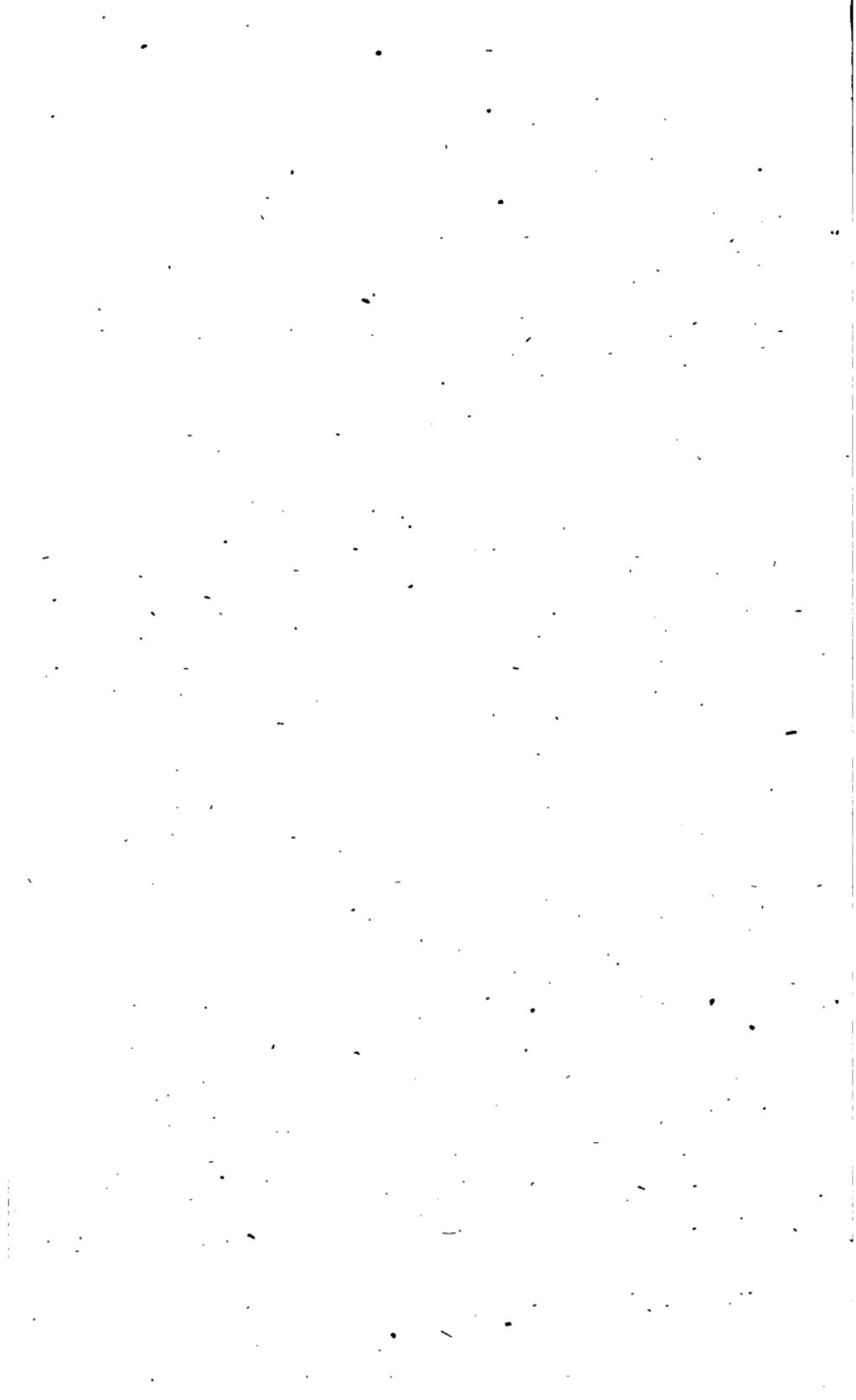
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